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Daily Report

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General

Aquino Expresses 'Uncertainty' About U.S. Bases

*OW2506144991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1346 GMT 25 Jun 91*

[Text] Manila, June 25 (XINHUA)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino today expressed uncertainty about U.S. attitude on its military bases in the Philippines which were heavily affected by the eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo.

"There is still no certainty regarding the intentions of the United States regarding the (Filipino) workers (at the bases) and further use of the bases," Mrs. Aquino said in a brief statement at the Presidential Palace.

Philippine Government sources estimated that about 65,000 Filipinos will be affected if the U.S. fails to resume full operations within this year at Clark Airbase and Subic Naval Base, the two largest U.S. overseas military facilities.

Asked whether the Philippines would accept an annual compensation package much lower than its original demand of 825 million U.S. dollars in a period of seven years, she said "I would like to stress that the best interests of the country is paramount in our minds as we continue to negotiate with the Americans."

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus reaffirmed Monday that "there is no change at all in our position because the suffering of the Philippine economy is much, much more compared to the destruction at Clark."

The eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo, only 24 km northeast of Subic Naval Base and 16 km west of Clark airbase, greatly damaged the two U.S. military facilities by ash fallouts from the volcano since its eruptions starting from June 9.

Although no overall figure of damage was available at the moment, Philippine Government sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, revealed that U.S. officials at the bases had estimated the damage to Clark amounted to 300 million U.S. dollars and hundreds of millions U.S. dollars to Subic where vital ship repair facilities were destroyed.

Local reports speculated that the United States may abandon Clark Airbase and only retain Subic Naval Base after about 15,000 U.S. servicemen and their dependents were sent back from the bases to the United States.

But U.S. Embassy spokesman in Manila Stanley Schrager Monday dismissed the speculation as premature, saying that "the U.S. is not ready yet to give any conclusion on the matter... We are still assessing the extent of the damage wrought by Mt. Pinatubo."

U.S. special negotiator Richard Armitage is reportedly to come here next month to continue the one-year-old negotiations for the continued stay of U.S. military bases in the

Philippines after the expiration of current bases agreement between the two countries on September 16, 1991.

Base Talks To Resume

*OW2606081691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0617 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA)—The Pentagon said today the U.S.-Philippine talks over the future of U.S. military bases, damaged in the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, will resume next month.

Pete Williams, spokesman of the Defense Department, said U.S. negotiator, Richard Armitage, plans to travel to Manila in mid-July.

"The next scheduled negotiating sessions between Mr. Armitage and the Philippine representatives are mid-July," he said.

The spokesman did not give an exact date.

He said Armitage will discuss the damage to the U.S. military sites caused by a series of eruptions of Mount Pinatubo since June 9 and open another round of negotiations on the bases.

Despite Pentagon comments earlier last week that the base talks were "on hold" pending an assessment of the damage to the bases, Williams said Armitage has continued to discuss the technical details of the base agreements with his Philippine counterparts.

Negotiations between the United States and the Philippines for continued U.S. use of two main bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Station, a foundation of U.S. power in Asia since the turn of the century, broke off on May 3. Leases on the two bases expire on September 16.

The United States had proposed a 10 to 12-year extension on the two bases in return for 360 million dollars a year in compensation.

The talks stalled after Manila demanded 825 million dollars a year, half in cash and the rest in trade concessions and debt relief, in return for a seven-year extension.

Clark and Subic now remain out of power and water as erratic eruptions of Mount Pinatubo, ten miles from Clark Air Base. Helicopters were not allowed to land at Clark, and more than 150 buildings have been damaged at Subic.

There have been about 20,000 civilians, their dependents, military family members and non-essential military personnel evacuated from the Philippines. The evacuation included 23 Navy ships and 35 aircraft.

U.S., USSR Remain Largest Arms Exporters

*OW2606024291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0014 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] United Nations, June 25 (XINHUA)—The United States and the Soviet Union continued a long-term trend by remaining the two largest arms exporters, accounting for nearly 70 percent of all exports, according to a U.S. publication.

The monthly magazine "ARMS CONTROL TODAY" says in its June issue that from 1986-90, the United States exported major conventional arms worth an estimated 54 billion dollars to 77 countries, the largest number of weapons clients for any country, while the Soviet Union exported 60.8 billion dollars in arms to 38 countries.

In 1990, the United States replaced Soviet Union as the largest exporter of major conventional weapons for the first time since 1984, delivering over 8.7 billion worth of arms.

During the period, the Soviet Union exported major conventional weapons worth 6.3 billion dollars, nearly 30 percent of the world total, placing Moscow as the second major arms exporter behind the United States.

The publication reveals that since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last August, the U.S. Government has announced new arms deals with five Middle Eastern countries—Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates—with an estimated 13.2 billion dollars, in addition to potential arms transfers worth 95 million dollars to Turkey.

It is worthy to note that since the end of the Gulf war, the United States has already gone ahead with about three billion dollars in new arms sales to the Middle East. The U.S. Government is considering 33 billion dollars worth of new weapons sales in 1991, two-thirds of which are intended for the Middle East.

"While the Bush administration has already pressed ahead with substantial arms exports to the Middle East, especially to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the contraction of the global arms market is likely to continue," the publication says.

It predicts that Western military technology could be flowed to the formerly Soviet-controlled Eastern European countries in the near future and the intensification of several regional conflicts will probably contribute to a steady demand for major conventional weapons.

CSFR Leaders Satisfied With Soviet Withdrawal

*OW2606100191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0730 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Prague, June 25 (XINHUA)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union fulfilling its promise to withdraw troops from his country.

Meeting General Eduard Vorobjov, the Soviet Government representative and former commander of the Soviet Central

Group, President Havel said the completion of the Soviet withdrawal would mark "the end of a lamentable history in Czechoslovak-Soviet relations" and the beginning of a genuine friendly era based on equality.

Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alexander Dubcek said, during his meeting with Vorobjov, that the event that occurred 23 years ago generated a very negative influence on the bilateral relations, but now there is a new possibility of conducting cooperation on an equal footing, especially the economic cooperation between the two peoples.

Dubcek emphasized that the two countries should adopt a forward-looking approach and promote the bilateral relations based on their common concern. "The European integration, in terms of either economy or security, can go nowhere without the participation of the Soviet Union."

Hungary, USSR Fail To Approve Pullout Pact

*OW2606081591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0604 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (XINHUA)—Hungary and the Soviet Union failed today to conclude a protocol on the completion of the Soviet troop withdrawal as they differed widely on compensation of losses.

Acting as government representatives, Annus Antal, state secretary of the Hungarian Defense Ministry, and Victor Silov, commander in chief of the former Southern Group of Soviet Forces, started talks here on June 21 which were expected to end with the protocol.

The Hungarian MTI news agency reported that the Soviet side in the talks advocated that only the fact of Soviet troop withdrawal and the number and value of the buildings and installations transferred to the Hungarian side be listed in the protocol, while the Hungarian side insisted that the amount of compensation each side claimed be added to the protocol.

A large number of buildings and installations were left behind by Soviet troops after the completion of their withdrawal on June 19. The Soviet side asked for a compensation of 53 billion forints (757 million U.S. dollars).

The Hungarian side, however, refuted the Soviet claim of compensation, saying that quite a number of those buildings had been damaged, and some had even been built without approval. Thus it requested that the Soviet side compensate 14 billion forints (200 million dollars) and 60 billion forints (857 million dollars) respectively for damaged buildings of historical value and the serious environmental pollution inflicted by Soviet troops.

The talks will continue, depending on a decision by both governments on the venue, date and level of the talks, Annus said.

Hungary, France Strengthen Military Cooperation

OW2306070991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0557 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (XINHUA)—Hungary and France have agreed to cooperate in the training of military officers and the exchanges of personnel.

An agreement to that effect was signed here Friday by Borsits Laszlo, chief of General Staff of the Hungarian National Defence Forces, and Jacques Lanxade, chief of the staff of the French Armed Forces, reported the local press.

Borsits said he had held talks with his French counterpart on purchasing of modern weapons by Hungary. A French company would be in charge of improving the air-defence reconnaissance technology, he disclosed.

Meanwhile, Lanxade, who arrived here on June 18, held that the signing of bilateral accords on military cooperation with neighboring countries would help Hungary set up an effective defence system under the new situation.

Finland Bidding To Solve USSR Trade Problems

OW2606081791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0608 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 25 (XINHUA)—Finland is seeking ways to solve its trade problems with the Soviet Union, declared Finnish President Mauno Koivisto here today.

He told a press conference at the end of his two-day official visit to the Soviet Union that the Soviet share in Finland's total foreign trade had declined to five percent by mid 1991 from the previous 25 percent.

He believed that the problems were caused by the changing oil prices in the world market, economic difficulties in the Soviet Union and the Soviet practice to use foreign exchange in settling accounts this year.

Koivisto said that the two sides hope to develop their relations despite the trade problems and Finland is ready to promote trade with the Soviet Union in the new situation.

He said that he discussed yesterday with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev bilateral economic and trade ties, the Soviet domestic situation as well as international problems. He described the talks as "very interesting."

He expressed his interest in the fate of a "Union treaty" in the Soviet Union and the development of relations between the Soviet central authorities and republics.

Gorbachev told him that the Union treaty would be fully prepared by next month, the Finnish president added.

During his visit, Koivisto also met President of the Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin, and the two discussed direct cooperation between the federation and Finland.

According to TASS NEWS AGENCY, they had agreed on formation of a working group composed of representatives of the Russian Council of Ministers. The group

will visit Finland in the near future to discuss details about the planned direct links between the federation and Finland.

Koivisto, who arrived here Monday, is scheduled to leave for home today. This is his first visit to the Soviet Union in the past four years.

United States & Canada

Li Peng Vows No More Concessions for MFN

Says Reform Will Suffer

HK2606014191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Jun 91 p 10

[Report by John Kohut from Beijing]

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Li Peng indicated last night that the Government would take no further steps to appease the American Congress in order to win renewal of China's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading status.

He also warned that by rescinding MFN status, Congress would be dealing a blow to the Chinese policies of reform and opening up to the outside world which the U.S. and other countries wanted continued.

If MFN was not renewed, "China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world will suffer tremendously", the Premier said in an address to foreign businessmen and Chinese officials at the Diaoyutai State Guest House.

Asked if China would offer any concessions on the major issues in the congressional debate on MFN, including China's arms sales, human rights record and its trade surplus with the U.S., Mr Li said China had already done what it could to satisfy American popular opinion.

"For the purpose of seeing the extension of MFN status, China has made a great deal of efforts towards that objective," Mr Li said.

He noted, for example, that China had devalued its currency to bring it closer into line with its free-market value, and was also removing some export subsidies. Mr Li blamed China's U.S.\$10 billion (HK\$77.3 billion) trade surplus with the U.S. last year on Western sanctions which meant a cut-off of loans China needed for purchases in the international market.

The Premier repeated the Government's position that China was willing to take a "very active part in all negotiations aimed at achieving a fair and reasonable arms control regime", including a Paris meeting next month on curbing arms sales to the Middle East.

However, he gave no indication that China would compromise on any of the issues which have rankled the U.S. Congress, such as reported sales of M-9 missiles to Syria and M-11 missiles to Pakistan.

Should Congress be successful in having conditions attached to MFN renewal, against the advice of U.S. President Mr George Bush, China would reject them. "Naturally we cannot accept any conditional extension of MFN status," Mr Li said.

He also noted that revocation of China's MFN status would hurt foreign enterprises based in China, whose exports are worth about U.S.\$7 billion annually, and would be a major setback to Hong Kong, which exports billions of dollars worth of mainland-made goods each year.

Mr Li began his prepared remarks with a declaration that while the Chinese economy had suffered in the Government's fight against double-digit inflation, it had now bounced back. "The economy has now achieved a total recovery," he proclaimed.

With inflation down to three percent last year, conditions had been laid for "deepening reform and opening the door to the outside world even wider", the Premier said.

Appreciates Bush's Attitude

HK2606100091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0949 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng reiterated here yesterday that China naturally will not accept any attachment of conditions to the extension of Most-Favored-Nation status by the United States.

He also said China appreciates the sensible attitude shown by U.S. President Bush on this issue.

Li Peng made the remark at a dinner given by the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse Club, which was attended by several hundred Chinese and foreign entrepreneurs, businessmen, diplomats and journalists.

"Since we all live on the same earth", Li said, "we should put aside differences in social system, ideology, religion, style of living and other aspects, and co-operate with and help each other. The most important thing is to strive for peace and development."

Li said the Chinese Government has made great efforts for the extension of MFN trade status.

China has achieved remarkable progress in its reform and opening to the outside world, Li said.

The country now has about 32,000 foreign-funded enterprises, the premier said, adding that their contract volume reaches 40 billion U.S. dollars, of which about 17 billion U.S. dollars has been used already.

Li said the export volume of these enterprises totals 7.8 billion U.S. dollars. And the enterprises processing with foreign-supplied materials have a trade volume worth 10 billion U.S. dollars.

He said the renewal of China's MFN status by the United States will benefit the two kinds of enterprises and Hong Kong's economy, and also conforms to the

interests of a large number of consumers in the United States. The MFN status is reciprocal, he added.

Li took the example of the Boeing Company of the United States, from which he said China has ordered three passenger planes this year, with 15 others under business negotiation.

If the MFN is suspended, Boeing will lose the order; if it is extended, there will be more orders, Li said.

Commenting on arms control, the premier said China takes a positive attitude toward this issue and its arms export is very little in amount. The Chinese Government is willing to participate in negotiations and consultations on arms control which is conducive to world peace and regional stability, he added.

U.S. 'Public Figures' Cited in Favor of MFN

OW2506112291 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0430 GMT 25 Jun 91

[("Roundup: American Public Figures Hold That China's MFN Trade Status Should Be Renewed"; from the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] The question of whether to renew the most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status for China has touched off a debate in the United States. Many people of insight in the United States hold that the MFN status for China should be renewed. Otherwise, U.S.-Sino trade relations will be damaged.

Speaking in California recently, U.S. President Bush pointed out that his decision on renewing the MFN status for China was correct. He held that cancellation of the MFN status for China will increase expenses for importing products from China and also will damage the interests of American investors in the Hong Kong area and export industrial zones in southern China.

Bush said: More than 1,000 American enterprises have invested billions of dollars in China. China imports \$5 billion worth of products from the United States annually. Cancellation of the MFN status for China will mean losing the exportation of these products and will cause many Americans to lose their jobs.

Speaking at Yale University recently, President Bush pointed out that MFN treatment is not a favor, but a common foundation for world trade. If the United States were to cancel the MFN treatment for China or attach conditions to it, it would be impossible for the two countries to engage in trade. He held that it is wrong to isolate China.

He stressed: No one could isolate China, and I do not want to be a president who isolates China.

The Heritage Foundation of the United States recently published a research report, calling on the U.S. Government to renew the MFN status for China. The report pointed out: If the MFN treatment for China is canceled,

the prices of Chinese products on the U.S. market will rise sharply due to the sharp increase in import tariffs, thereby directly hurting the interests of U.S. consumers. At present, Chinese products account for one-third of the toy market and 10 percent of the shoe and hosiery market in the United States, as well as 15 percent of its imported nonstaple food items.

The report also said: If the MFN status for China is suspended, China would probably close its domestic market to the United States. This will cause serious losses for U.S. agriculture, the aircraft manufacturing industry, and the chemical fertilizer manufacturing industry. Last year, total U.S. exports to China reached \$4.8 billion. Of the exports, wheat accounted for \$1 billion.

Van Ferrit, director of the Asia-Pacific Office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said: The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has consistently supported the United States and China to develop a positive and open trade relationship and has supported renewal of the MFN status for China every year. This year the chamber will maintain this same position. Van Ferrit pointed out: If the United States cancels China's MFN status, the action will give rise to serious consequences. It will not only sharply reduce the volume of bilateral trade but will also cause U.S.-Chinese economic and political relations to retrogress, thereby damaging the interests of the peoples of the two countries. He indicated that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce will work with some businesses to strive to urge the government and Congress to renew China's MFN status.

In Washington, Williams, chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, also urged the United States to renew the MFN status for China unconditionally. Williams stressed: Attaching conditions to renewal of the MFN status for China will be regarded as interference in China's state sovereignty. Therefore such an action will not be accepted by China.

He said: MFN treatment is a cornerstone of Sino-U.S. relations. Cancellation of this treatment will cause Sino-U.S. relations to retrogress scores of years. To do so is not in accord with the interests of the United States or those of other relevant parties.

In his article carried by the NEW YORK TIMES, Greenberg, chairman of the board of directors of the U.S. Corporation of International Insurance Groups, said: The United States should renew China's MFN status.

The article pointed out: Cancellation of China's MFN status is shortsighted. Moreover, it is harmful to the U.S. policy toward Asia as well as harmful to U.S. farm owners, manufacturers, consumers, and investors. In fact, it will end dialogue between the United States and China, leading to cancellation of orders and a reduction in investment and business opportunities.

The article said: It is stupid to ignore China's strategic importance or to hope vainly that China can be manipulated.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets U.S. Delegation

OW2506154091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1522 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)—Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a delegation from the U.S. International Security Council.

The delegation, led by retired General Richard Stilwell, has come as guests of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts.

After the meeting, Ye attended a dinner held in his honor by Stilwell.

U.S. Refuses To Recognize Croatia, Slovenia

OW2606065191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0617 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA)—The United States today reiterated that it would not recognize the independence declared by the two Yugoslavian republics of Croatia and Slovenia.

Commenting on the breakaway moves taken today by the two republics, a State Department official said that "we will neither encourage nor award secession," the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reported.

"The United States continues to recognize and support the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia," the official said.

Earlier today, State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler referred reporters to statements made by Secretary of State James A. Baker during his trip to Yugoslavia last week.

Baker said repeatedly that the United States would not recognize the unilaterally-declared independence of Croatia and Slovenia and warned that the breakup of Yugoslavia "could have some very tragic consequences."

Meanwhile, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said that President George Bush telephoned German Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday afternoon on Kohl's upcoming trip to the Soviet Union and the situation in Eastern Europe "with particular emphasis on their concerns about the situation in Yugoslavia."

Fitzwater did not elaborate [on] his announcement.

U.S. Officials Discuss Deployment Within Iraq

OW2606024791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0007 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA)—The Pentagon said today the allied military force, supposed to help guarantee security of the Kurds, will be quick-strike combat units but won't be based inside northern Iraq.

Pete Williams, spokesman of the Defense Department, said the U.S. Administration has "established a timetable" for the withdrawal of its 1,250 military personnel still remaining in northern Iraq, but he declined to disclose it.

The so-called "residual force" expected to replace them "would clearly have combat power," but it "wouldn't be based in northern Iraq," Williams said.

He also said he couldn't say whether the force could be based in Turkey, as many reports have indicated, "until we all agree on it."

The spokesman told reporters that no agreement has been reached on the makeup, base location or command structure for such a force.

However, he confirmed that U.S. forces will participate. "It's clearly... something we will do," he said.

There are still about 10,000 allied troops in the region, divided roughly between Iraq and Turkey. Of these, some 5,200 are U.S. troops, with 1,250 U.S. soldiers still on ground in northern Iraq.

On Monday, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said the current U.S. forces would be withdrawn "as rapidly as we can" from northern Iraq.

Fitzwater also said an international rapid deployment force would replace the current forces and "remain there for some time to help solidify security for the Kurds."

Soviet Union

Heilongjiang, Omsk Oblast Agree To Cooperate

SK2006041191 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] This afternoon at Huayuancun Guest House in Harbin, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government and the Omsk Oblast Soviet Executive Committee signed a letter of intent for mutual cooperation. Du Xianzhong, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, and (Bayezhayev), chairman of the Omsk Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, respectively attached their signatures on the letter of intent.

The letter of intent stipulates: In the future, the both sides will strengthen cooperation in developing agricultural production, establishing cooperative enterprises, and conducting trade and cultural exchanges.

Heilongjiang, Kemerovo Officials Conclude Talks

SK2006040891 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government and the delegation of the Kemerovo Oblast Soviet Executive Committee signed a summary of talks at Huayuancun Guest House in Harbin this morning. Du

Xianzhong, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, and (Klusany), vice chairman of the Kemerovo Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, attached their respective signatures to the summary.

The summary stipulates: To establish long-term and stable relations for economic and trade cooperation, the two sides should respectively set up coordination groups to exchange visits at regular intervals, and to exchange and coordinate matters relating to economic and trade cooperation. In line with the proposal of Kemerovo Oblast, Heilongjiang Province will be the major cooperation partner of Kemerovo Oblast. The two sides will cooperate with each other in light industry and the food industry. With the Heilongjiang side providing advanced technologies, the two sides will commonly initiate some joint ventures. The two sides will also strengthen cooperation in the agricultural foodstuff industry, the processing of agricultural products, the processing of timber, the deep processing of beets, the scientific and technological service, and the medical treatment service.

Heilongjiang's Shao Confers With Soviet Deputy

SK2506015591 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Governor Shao Qihui on 22 June held an official talk with Vitaliy Mukha, chairman of the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies and chairman of the Novosibirsk Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, at the provincial government.

On behalf of the provincial government and the people of Heilongjiang, Governor Shao Qihui extended a warm welcome to Chairman Mukha and his delegation in visiting the province. He said: Along with development of closer contacts between our two governments and the people of the two countries, the economic and technological cooperation between our province and your oblast have also become more active day after day. So far, both sides have signed import and export contracts involving 59.39 million Swiss francs, and economic and technological contracts involving more than 670,000 Swiss francs. Some new items, such as both sides making joint investments in building color television and video recorder production line and joint ventures such as thermos and canned food joint enterprises, are being discussed. The cooperative sphere and scope of both sides are increasingly expanding. Heilongjiang and Novosibirsk have strong commonality in such aspects as scientific research and product designs. We have attached great importance to developing economic and trade contacts with your oblast. Undoubtedly, Chairman (Muha's) visit has played an active part in promoting our future trade and economic cooperative contacts.

Governor Shao Qihui said: In the future, our two sides will conduct extensive cooperation in the industrial, agricultural, and economic spheres, fully display our own superiority, and carry out joint, cooperative, and solely foreign-funded businesses. In addition, we will further

expand the scale of barter trade and strengthen scientific, technological, cultural, and sports exchanges between both sides.

Chairman Mukha said: I agree with Governor Shao's views. Heilongjiang's scientific and technological cooperation with Novosibirsk Oblast also means [words indistinct]. It is hoped that this time both sides will sign a specific document to facilitate the further expanding of trade as well as economic and technological cooperation between both sides.

Supreme Soviet Endorses CEMA Dissolution

OW2606074591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0700 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 25 (XINHUA)—The Supreme Soviet today voted for the signing of documents on the dissolution of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) [CEMA] at its 46th meeting to be held on June 28.

Three hundred and thirty-two deputies voted for, five against and 10 abstained.

Comecon, set up in 1949, has actually remained paralysed in recent years since the political and economic changes took place in the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Soviet representative to Comecon Stepan Sitaryan told the parliament that the dissolution of the organisation does not mean the end to the economic cooperation between member countries in some specific areas.

All the Comecon states favor new ways in economic cooperation; but the Soviet Union holds that future cooperation should embrace all former member countries, while East European countries prefer to exclude Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam from such cooperation, he said.

Spokesman Previews Gorbachev's London Visit

OW2606024891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0129 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 25 (XINHUA)—President Mikhail Gorbachev's coming trip to London is mainly aimed at gaining an understanding of the Soviet reform by the seven major industrialized nations, Soviet presidential spokesman Vitaliy Ignatenko told a briefing here today.

He said President Gorbachev will also stimulate a desire of the Western leaders for leading the Soviet Union and Western countries to new economic cooperation.

Ignatenko said that the Western countries set no political conditions, not even the demand that the Soviet Union stop helping Cuba. But he added the only condition the big seven reiterated was that the Soviet Union remains committed to its internal pledges.

The Soviet presidential spokesman described Gorbachev's trip to London as the first step in a large-scale adjustment of relations between the Soviet Union and the seven Western nations.

He noted that with the stage-by-stage development of these relations, it will probably be possible, within two or three years, to speak about a new status or even a big eight. Ignatenko disclosed that the presentations which President Gorbachev will make in London include an analysis of the government anti-crisis program and the plan prepared by Grigoriy Yavlinskiy and some Western economists.

He stressed that the above two programs coincide by 90-95 percent in contents, and only two points—the stabilization of the financial system and the ruble's convertibility—have not yet been finalized.

Northeast Asia

XINHUA Reportage on Qian's Visit to Tokyo

Qian Attends Banquet

OW2506164891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1539 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 (XINHUA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama hosted a banquet this evening in honor of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is here on a four-day official visit.

The two foreign ministers had talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Chinese Embassy officials said.

Also present at the banquet were Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya, Masayoshi Ito, president of the Association of Japanese-Chinese Parliamentarians, and other high-ranking officials from both sides.

Qian, also state councillor, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon for discussions with Japanese leaders on bilateral and regional issues.

He is expected to hold talks with Nakayama and meet with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, as well as other Japanese Government officials during his stay in Japan.

The Chinese foreign minister will also visit Nara, an ancient city in western Japan before returning home on Friday.

Relations Praised

OW 2606103391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0941 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama expressed today their satisfaction with the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations over the past year.

Briefing reporters on talks between Qian and Nakayama here, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official said the two foreign ministers agreed that developing the relations

between China and Japan not only conforms to the interests of the two peoples, but is also conducive to the peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

Qian and Nakayama also reached a consensus that in order to further promote relations, both sides should often exchange views on some problems existing between the two countries, the official said.

Qian conveyed Chinese Premier Li Peng's welcome to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's upcoming visit to Beijing, and said the Chinese Government attaches great importance to the visit, the official said.

China hopes Kaifu's visit will bring about a turning-point in Sino-Japanese relations, Qian was quoted as saying.

Nakayama replied that Kaifu is also looking forward to the visit.

During the talks, Qian, on behalf of the Chinese Government, formally invited Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to visit China sometime next year.

"It will be a great event in the history of Sino-Japanese relations," the Chinese Foreign Minister said.

Nakayama said that Japan will consider the Chinese invitation with a future-forward attitude.

The two ministers also discussed issues on how to mark the 20th anniversary of the resumption of Sino-Japanese diplomatic ties in 1992.

Meanwhile, Qian urged the Japanese Government to improve legal status of Chinese residing in Japan.

Korean UN Membership Backed

*OW2606105191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1123 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 (XINHUA)—China and Japan expressed today their support for a simultaneous joining of the United Nations by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and South Korea.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official told reporters that Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama discussed bilateral and regional issues during their three-hour meeting here today.

Qian arrived here on Tuesday on a four-day official visit.

According to the Chinese official, Qian and Nakayama also expressed their hope to see further detente and stability in the Korean peninsula.

On the Cambodian issue, the two foreign ministers welcomed the progress made at the current three-day meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia in Phatthaya, Thailand.

They hoped the warring factions in Cambodia to adopt flexible and constructive approach so as to give an

impetus to the political solution of the Cambodian issue in a comprehensive, just and rational way.

On arms control and trade, Nakayama briefed Qian on some Japanese proposals and hoped to seek China's understanding and support.

Qian told Nakayama that China has consistently taken serious stances on the issue, and the arms control and limitation on arms trade in the Middle East should abide by the comprehensive and equilibrium principle.

We hope the major arms exporting countries should take self-restraint stance on the issue, Qian was quoted as saying.

On bilateral issues, Qian and Nakayama expressed their satisfaction over the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations over the past year.

They also discussed Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's scheduled visit to China this August, as well as how to mark the 20th anniversary of the resumption of Sino-Japanese diplomatic ties.

The Chinese foreign minister also invited Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to visit China sometime next year.

DPRK Defense Ministry Fetes Friendship Group

*OW2606041591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0407 GMT 25 Jun 91*

[By reporter Zhang Jinfang (1728 6930 5364)]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun (XINHUA)—The Korean Ministry of the People's Army held a banquet in Pyongyang this evening to welcome a visiting friendship group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Lieutenant General Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region.

General Chon Mun-sop, vice minister of the Korean Ministry of the People's Army, said at the banquet: The officers and men of the Korean Army prize the Korean-Chinese friendship and will make great efforts to consolidate and develop the Korean-Chinese friendship.

In his speech, Lt. Gen. Shi Yuxiao praised the Korean people and the People's Army for their achievements in building and defending their socialist fatherland. He said: As in the past, the Chinese people and Army will support the Korean people's just cause for keeping the initiative in their own hands and for peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

ROK Exporters Criticize U.S. Trade Policy

*OW2606041291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0124 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Some South Korean exporters are complaining that the United States is unfairly restricting imports from South Korea while

posing as a free trade campaigner, according to foreign reports reaching here today from Seoul.

The exporters said that South Korean goods face more intense anti-dumping investigations, stricter quotas and complicated customs procedures in the U.S. market.

The U.S. Administration began to control imports of textiles, steel and home appliances from South Korea in the early 1980s and to pressure for market-opening in the mid-1980s. This spilled over to the agricultural and service markets in the late 1980s, they noted.

The U.S. demand did not stop at opening the South Korean market, but also included eliminating all administrative controls and non-tariff barriers that hinder U.S. exports to South Korea, they pointed out.

South Korea recorded a surplus of 9.6 billion U.S. dollars in trade with the United States in 1987, but this dwindled to 2.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1990. The surplus was replaced by a deficit of 980 million U.S. dollars during the first four months of this year, the reports said.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Philippines Secretary Postpones Official Visit

OW2506150291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1439 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Manila, June 25 (XINHUA)—Oscar M. Orbos, executive secretary of the Philippine Government, has postponed "indefinitely" his official visit to China, which was scheduled to begin on June 28, the Presidential Palace announced here today.

In a brief announcement, Orbos cited the pressing job at home after the disaster struck most of Central Luzon with Mount Pinatubo's eruptions, which destroyed the region's agriculture and infrastructure and triggered a mass evacuation of thousands of stricken families.

The executive secretary was scheduled for talks on a broad range of issues, mainly bilateral economic and trade relations between the Philippines and China.

Orbos said he hopes to reschedule the trip sometime this year.

Near East & South Asia

Article Views Prospects for Mideast Peace Talks

HK2506090191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 18 Jun 91 p 6

[“Roundup” by XINHUA reporter Li Dajun (2621 1129 6874): “Further Advances in Middle East Peace Talks Difficult”]

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (XINHUA)—As time passes, the international zeal to resolve the Middle East problem has cooled off slowly. Because of the complex nature of the

Middle East problem, it is extremely difficult to make any advances in the Middle East peace talks.

After the Gulf war, it was thought that the time to resolve the Middle East problem had arrived. As the concerned parties rushed around, a succession of plans was brought forth: A U.S. plan, a Soviet plan, a European plan, an Arab plan, and an Israeli plan. Even U.S. President Bush remarked with optimism: “Now is the time to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.” Yet three months have gone by and no breakthrough has been made in settling the Middle East issue. The international media has also become pessimistic about the prospects for a resolution of the Middle East problem. A research report from Egypt pointed out: “Under the present circumstances, the possibility of holding (Middle East) peace talks is not great. From the Arab point of view, the likelihood of success even if they were held is minimal.”

The main feature of the Middle East problem is the Arab-Israeli conflict with its core lying in the Palestinian issue. The Arab states have consistently advocated the holding of an international Middle East conference to achieve a comprehensive and fair resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and of the Palestinian problem. The crux of the Arab plan is: Convene a conference to be participated in by the conflicting parties and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in order to achieve a political solution to the Middle East crisis; UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 should serve as the guiding principle of the conference, emphasizing the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; Jordanians and Palestinians will take part in the conference under a joint delegation, in other words, a joint delegation to be made of the Jordanian government and the Palestinian Liberation Organization through bilateral consultation.

However, Israel has objected to the convening of an international Middle East peace conference, rejected participation by the PLO, insisted on the holding of a regional conference, and suggested that after the opening of such a conference, the conference be shifted into talks between the Arab frontline states and Israel. Israel also opposes UN participation in the talks as well as the implementation of Resolutions 242 and 338. The Israeli plan is widely divergent from the Arab plan. It shows that it has no intention at the moment to compromise on the issue of occupied Arab territories and is stubbornly clinging to its occupation policy.

The Soviet concept calls for an international Middle East peace conference to be participated in by all conflicting parties, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. It maintains that the international conference should have the right to make decisions or suggestions, intervene in talks by the concerned parties, and decide on the implementation of Resolutions 242 and 338. On the other hand, the United States holds that an international conference is merely a formality whose participants should agree that Israel and the Arabs should carry out direct bilateral meetings. It also objects to the participation

of the PLO as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. Meanwhile, the idea of the European countries is that an international conference has no right to impose its plan on others, and that big states can only play a role as coordinators, air their views, and propose ways and means to narrow the gaps separating the parties in dispute. Furthermore, the PLO delegation may take part in a conference as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

It is not hard to see the differences existing between the different plans, particularly Israel's, whose intransigent attitude shows no sign of change. Therefore, under the current circumstances the holding of a Middle East peace conference in the near future is unlikely, and even if one were held, concrete results would be hard to come by.

Afghan Deputy Prime Minister Fired

*OW2206075691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0650 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Islamabad, June 22 (XINHUA)—Afghan President Najibullah has sacked his Deputy Prime Minister Mahmud Baryalai, brother of former Afghan President Babrak Karmal, according to Radio Kabul Friday.

Baryalai was sacked a day after Karmal returned to Kabul Thursday after a five-year exile abroad, Radio Kabul was quoted by the local daily "NEWS" today as reporting.

It was reported that Karmal was allowed to return to Afghanistan only after Soviet officials told Najib that Karmal would not indulge in politics.

Sacking Baryalai was seen as a warning to Karmal's family to stay away from politics.

Radio Kabul said Baryalai was removed on the advice of the Afghan Federal Cabinet that met in Kabul Friday.

West Europe

France To Offer PRC 'Largest Loan Ever'

*OW2506114291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1123 GMT 25 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)—The French Government is to offer a loan of 2.14 billion French francs (roughly 370 million U.S. dollars) to the Chinese Government in the year of 1991.

This will be the largest loan ever provided by the French Government for China in the history of Sino-French relations.

An agreement on the loan was signed here this afternoon.

The loan will be used to build five major projects in China including a car-making joint venture, an airport, a power generating plant, a water processing plant and a gas regulation project.

Liu Yan, Chinese assistant minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, who attended the signing ceremony, described Sino-French financial cooperation as "fruitful."

The French Government has provided China with eight sets of loans from 1985 to 1990, totalling 9.3 billion French francs (about 1.5 billion U.S. dollars).

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian Meets French Visitors

*OW2506195891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1134 GMT 24 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met with Nicolas Sarkozy, mayor of Neuilly-Sur-Seine of France and member of the French National Assembly, and his party here this afternoon.

The two sides exchanged views on issues of common concern. Wu also briefed the visitors on China's foreign policy, its reform and opening to the outside world.

Sarkozy, also deputy general secretary of the Rally for the Republic of France, is visiting China for the first time.

Sarkozy and his party, as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with foreign countries, arrived here June 22 for a goodwill visit.

Tianjin Mayor Visits UK, Calls for Investments

*OW2606031791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0051 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] London, June 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese mayor of Tianjin, Nie Bichu, today outlined here a major plan for the city's economic development and called for more foreign investment for the projects.

Nie, heading a five-man delegation, told a seminar that after the economic retrenchment of nearly one year, the overheating growth of economy and rise of price index were under control in China.

He said China's "open policy" has resulted in a rapid development of commodity economy.

Since the last quarter of 1990, the sluggish market was on a gradual upswing, while prices remain stable and imports and exports were on the increase, he said.

He said in 10 years or longer, Tianjin will become a comprehensive industrial base with advanced technology, and also an opening, multifunctional economic center and a modern port city.

Tianjin has trade relations with more than 160 countries and districts around the world since it was opened to foreign trade in 1860. The import and export value of Tianjin Port exceeds 10 billion U.S. dollars, about one tenth of the total value of China.

The British investment in Tianjin has "achieved satisfactory investment return," he said.

Answering questions, Nie said Tianjin will also set up foreign banks and develop the existed subrails.

He urged British companies to raise their competitiveness with other foreign countries in winning deals from Tianjin's development scheme.

"For mutual benefits, various flexible forms of cooperation can be studied and explored," he said.

Nie and his party arrived in Britain on June 20 after a trip to France. They visited Edinburgh, Scotland and toured manufactures [as received] on Sunday.

East Europe

XINHUA Covers SFRY Secession Crisis

Decree on Customs Funds

OW2606092091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0734 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA)—The Federal Government of Yugoslavia today issued a decree compelling the Slovenian Republic to hand over customs money.

The republic began retaining tariffs after putting into operation last April a law passed by itself.

The news agency TANJUG said that, under the decree, the Federal Customs Department must, from the first hour of June 26, implement the urgent decision made by the Government on June 14 for dealing with the Slovenian Republic's retention of customs duties.

If the Slovenian enterprises did not pay tariffs to the Federal Government within three days for their imported goods, the goods would be confiscated.

At the end of May, Prime Minister Ante Markovic and the prime ministers of six republics reached an agreement, under which the republics would no longer retain tariffs for themselves. But, on June 13, the Slovenian government declared the Federal Customs Law invalid, and said it would never pay customs to the Federal Warehouse.

The Federal Government and the Slovenian Republic reached agreement against retaining customs in Belgrade on June 20. However, the Slovenian government did not comply with the agreement.

Moves To Control Borders

OW2606103791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0955 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA)—The Yugoslav Federal Government decided to take measures today to guarantee the normal functioning of the federal borders in the domain of Slovenia.

The northern Republic of Slovenia, together with Croatia, has proclaimed independence from the Yugoslav Federation.

At a meeting held at midnight, Tuesday, the Federal Government declared that the Federal Interior Ministry will be empowered to supervise the functioning of the checkpoints on which Slovenia borders Austria, Italy and Hungary.

Slovenia's parliament has announced that internationally acknowledged demarcation line dividing Yugoslavia and the three said countries will be Slovenia's boundary.

In a statement released Wednesday morning, the Federal Government urged the Interior Ministry to cooperate with the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces in order to "protect the transit channels and guarantee the security of the residential area along the Yugoslav borders."

The government also asked staffs of the Interior and Defense Ministries to provide aid to federal customs officers "while they encounter resistance during their legitimate checks on goods and personnel" crossing the borders.

The federal foreign minister will inform the neighboring countries of these decisions, the government's statement said.

Overall Sovereignty Pledged

OW2606104291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0807 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA)—The Yugoslav Government pledged early today to maintain the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity following declarations of independence by Slovenia and Croatia Republics on Tuesday.

In a statement released early today, the Yugoslav Government declared the independence claims illegal and invalid.

It said that in keeping with Yugoslavia's Constitution and resolutions approved by the federal parliament, the government had made necessary decisions to ensure the normal operation of state apparatus and the country's borders and security.

Democratic negotiations on a resolution of the constitutional crisis and Yugoslavia's future system would be continued immediately, the statement said.

To assure the negotiations going ahead, the government urged Serbia and Montenegro to withdraw their boycott against the Croatian representative, Stjepan Mesic, as president of the Federal Presidency.

The Federal Government also appealed to all Yugoslavs to maintain peace, avoid riots and obey the Constitution and laws.

Czechoslovak, Polish Foreign Ministers Meet

*OW2606033391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0106 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Prague, June 25 (XINHUA)—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski arrived here today for talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart Jiri Dienstbier on bilateral ties and a possible three-nation agreement for cooperation which also includes Hungary.

According to Czechoslovak CTK news agency, the two foreign ministers exchanged experience in the preparation for concluding a security treaty with the Soviet Union. They stressed the need to reach consensus among the above three nations in those similar clauses in the security treaties they are going to sign separately with the Soviet Union, especially the ones guaranteeing their security.

The two ministers also discussed their bilateral treaty to be signed soon, and their possible coordination in the steps for joining the European Community.

Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa received Skubiszewski separately. The Polish foreign minister is expected to leave here for home tomorrow after a trip to the Slovak republic.

Poland Sets Up Force To Fight Economic Crimes

*OW2306071091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0601 GMT 23 Jun 91*

[Text] Warsaw, June 22 (XINHUA)—Poland has decided to set up a police force to fight graft and other economic criminal offences.

The Ministry of the Internal Affairs announced recently that a 600-strong economic police would be set up in line with the proposal put forward by President Lech Walesa.

Official statistics showed that the country's criminal cases in 1990 rose to 880,000, a 61 percent up compared with those in 1989. There are signs that crimes, especially economic crimes tend to increase in 1991.

Bulgaria Wants No Mediation With Former Tsar

*OW2606085091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0633 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (XINHUA)—Bulgaria today urged authorities in all countries not to play the role of a mediator between the Republic and former Bulgarian Tsar Simeon II.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that right before a visit by Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov to the principality of Liechtenstein on June 24, the principality changed the original program for the visit by arranging a meeting between Popov and Simeon.

According to the new schedule, it said, Popov will also attend a luncheon in honor of the former ruler, who has been living in exile in Spain since Bulgaria's liberation.

Strongly protesting against the arrangement by Liechtenstein, the statement charged that it runs counter to common diplomatic practices and the moral norms governing the relations between countries. The statement described it as a political provocation against Bulgaria and her prime minister.

It was reported that Popov, who was then attending an international conference in Switzerland, called off the visit and returned home immediately after learning the new arrangement.

Protocol on Ending Pact Activities To Be Signed

*OW2606071191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0544 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Prague, June 25 (XINHUA)—A protocol on ending the Warsaw Pact's activities will be signed at the organization's last political consultative committee meeting to be held here on July 1, a Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry official said today.

Speaking at a press conference, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry representative, Svatopluk Buchlovsky, said the signing of the protocol will be the only item on the agenda of the meeting.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will not attend the meeting, he added.

Political & Social

Yang Shangkun, Others Hail Children's Relay
*OW2206121191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0406 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[By reporter Hu Xiaomeng (5170 2556 1125)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)—Amid drum-beating and cheers, some 5,000 Young Pioneers today joyfully gathered in the China Children's Activities Center and presented to revolutionary veterans a huge red scarf bearing the signatures of 1.7 million children.

The red scarf relay, an educational activity with the theme "follow the trail of the party's footprints and pledge to be revolutionary successors," started in March this year at Jiaxing, Zhejiang, the site of the First CPC National Congress. Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Nie Rongzhen and Wang Zhen wrote inscriptions for the activity.

A huge red scarf was relayed during the activity and travelled 40,000 li in 98 days through old sites of revolutionary activities, including Nanchang, Jinggangshan, Zunyi, Yanan, and Xibopo. A total of 1.7 million children in these places and Jiaxing took part in the relay.

Today, revolutionary veterans Liu Lantao and Li Desheng received from the children the red scarf which carries the love of millions of children for the party, and some albums containing records of contributions of those revolutionary cities. Rong Gaotang addressed the meeting.

The Young Pioneers pledged to live up to the party's care and expectations, carry forward the veterans' dauntless pioneering spirit, and let brilliant banners fly in the hearts of the new generation forever.

Li Peng at Ethylene Contract Signing Ceremony
*OW2306004091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1334 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[By reporter Chai Shikuan (2693 0013 1401)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)—A contract on importing an ethylene splitting decomposition device for a Tianjin 140,000-tonne ethylene project, one of the key projects under China's Eighth Five-Year Plan, was signed in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Premier Li Peng attended the signing ceremony.

The contract was signed by representatives of the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation, the Spanish United Technical Corporation, the Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan, and other units.

After the signing ceremony, Li Peng met with representatives of the Chinese and foreign corporations concerned. Li Peng said: The petrochemical industry is a newly emerging industry. It is an important sphere of modernization and is closely related to the people's food, clothing, shelter, and transportation. Along with China's

large-scale economic development and the continuous rise of the people's living standard, there is a great demand for petrochemical industrial products. There are bright prospects for China's cooperation with foreign countries in this sphere. Better foundations have been laid for the Tianjin ethylene project, which will produce more and quick economic results at low building costs.

Li Peng praised the relevant Spanish and Japanese corporations for their actively developing cooperation with China. He hopes to see China developing still more extensive economic cooperation with Spain and Japan. He also hopes to see the relations of friendly cooperation between China and these two countries developing further.

Representatives of the Spanish United Technical Corporation and the Toyo Corporation of Japan said they were willing to make common efforts with the Chinese side, complete the construction of the Tianjin ethylene project well, and actively explore other spheres for cooperation.

The sum of the contract on importing the ethylene splitting decomposition device is \$150 million, which comes from a mixed loan offered by the Spanish Government. The technology of the U.S. (Rumas) Company will be adopted to install the device, while the Spanish United Technical Corporation and the Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan will offer design and equipment. The Tianjin ethylene project is jointly financed and built by Tianjin Municipality, the China National Petrochemical Corporation, and the State Raw and Processed Materials Investment Corporation. After it starts production, it will be able to supply the market with 100,000 tonnes of plastics and more than 100,000 tonnes of raw material for the organic chemical industry each year.

Tian Jiyun, Li Ximing Attend

*SK2006041591 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
10 May 91 p 1*

[By trainee Sun Lingyi (1327 3781 5669): Beijing Initials Contract for Importing Ethylene Project"]

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Great Hall of the People on 9 May for the China Technology Import-Export Corporation, the Beijing Ethylene Project Leading Group, the TPL [expansion unknown] Company of Italy and the KTI [expansion unknown] Company of the Netherlands to initial a contract for the importing of ethylene production equipment, which is a part of the Beijing ethylene project, one of the ethylene projects covered in the Eighth Five-Year Plan of the state. Tian Jiyun, Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Gan Ziyu, Ye Qing, Gu Xiulian, Wang Tao, Zhang Baifa, Wu Yi and other leading comrades attended the ceremony.

The Beijing ethylene project is an important petrochemical project jointly undertaken by Beijing Municipality and the China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation.

Wu Yi, vice mayor of the municipality, said at the ceremony: The success in initialing the contract reflects

our adherence to the open policy, and is another example of our implementation of the principle of equality and mutual benefit in our economic exchanges with foreign countries. The cooperation between the sides will have very bright prospects.

Sichuan Strike, Leadership Quarrels Reported

*HK2206040191 Hong Kong PAI HSING
in Chinese No 242, 16 Jun 91 pp 4-5*

[“Newsletter From Beijing,” by Ouyang Wei (2962 7122 4850): “Yao Yilin Quarrels With Li Peng; Sichuan Workers Urge Payment of Subsistence Wages”]

[Text] Before the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC, Deng Xiaoping talked about eight points (for details, please refer to PAI HSING No. 233), the eighth of which was: “The priority is to invigorate the economy. The cause of turmoil in the Soviet Union and East Europe is doing a bad job in the economy.” This remark touched the very problem of the CPC. Should there be another 4 June incident, the slogan probably would be: “We want wages; we want food.”

Sichuan Workers on Sit-Down Strike To Urge Payment of Subsistence Wages

In mid-April, tens of thousands of workers of the Sichuan provincial cotton mill, the biggest in Chengdu, went on a sit-down strike at the gate of the provincial government seat. They struck in rotation, a few thousand of them each day, because their wages had been cut by 40 percent. The provincial party committee accused them of creating “turmoil,” and the workers said: “We want neither democracy nor freedom. All we want is payment of wages so we can buy food to eat. Why accuse us of creating ‘turmoil?’” Speechless, the provincial committee had no choice but to pay them their full wages because they knew that it would be no small matter if the tens of thousands of workers took to the streets. The State Council is very nervous about Sichuan, with its large population. Last year, Li Peng convened a telephone conference for all provinces, saying that some workers in Sichuan were going to take to the streets and all provinces should pay close attention to the developments. This really fits the proverb “every bush and tree looks like an enemy.”

A deputy to the recent National People’s Congress [NPC] session said: There are still 40 million people in China today whose annual income is 200 yuan per head, which means less than 20 yuan a month, enough only to buy 10 jin of rice. A nationwide increase in taxi fares originally was planned to take effect on 1 April, bringing the flag-fall fare to 16 yuan, but the plan failed to take effect on that date. Some people said it was due to the NPC session, during which the plan was suspended, while others claimed that taxi drivers had resisted the fare increase for fear of losing business. In any case, the fares did go up on 1 May. Some people predicted a long time ago that the prices of oils and grain also would be raised after the NPC session closed. When announcing the increase in prices, the government went so far as to ban any

chain increase in the prices of other commodities and hypocritically urged the people to inform against illegal price increases. This will serve only for them to deceive themselves, as well as others. As a matter of fact, the prices of some foodstuffs have increased by 50 percent. What truly did not increase were salaries. The common people’s complaints and folk rhymes are heard everywhere.

In the Yanan period, there were three major styles of work: “Integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses, and criticism and self-criticism.” Now the public has rephrased these three styles: “Integrating theory with practical benefit, maintaining close ties with the leaders, and compliment and self-compliment.” Seeing the reality with their own eyes, the public has divided the mainland people into the following classes: “The first class is the leaders, riding in cars and wearing gold watches; the second class is the contractors, getting reimbursement for all eating, drinking, whoring, and gambling expenses; the third class always goes to meetings, eating, talking, and messing up everything; the fourth class wears broad-brimmed hats (public security, procuratorial, and court personnel), taking bribes from prosecutors as well as the accused; the fifth class is the common people, learning from Lei Feng with nothing else to rely on.” There is also a couplet to describe the relationships among the cadres: “Superiors live off their subordinates, subordinates live off the grass-roots, top to bottom; the grass-roots fool the subordinates, the subordinates fool their superiors, bottom to top.” The horizontal line reads: “Satisfaction for all.”

How much longer can such a government be sustained?

Yao Yilin Quarrels With Li Peng

Yao Yilin has not been seen for a long time and is now hospitalized. This is because he twice quarreled with Li Peng before the Seventh CPC Plenary Session. After Li Peng’s 10-year economic program came out, Yao Yilin suggested revising it because he thought that it was spread out too much, beyond the country’s bearing capacity, and the main points were not stressed. Li Peng has always been a layman in economics and is fond of the grandiose. He capitalized on his power as premier and refused to make any amendment, hence the two quarrels. Yao Yilin, not very well in the first place, fell ill from his rage and went into the hospital. It seems that Deng Xiaoping felt keenly that failure in economic work would put the regime in jeopardy, and therefore appointed Zhu Rongji and Zou Jiahua as vice premiers, at the very time when Li Peng was denying any possible personnel reshuffle.

Zhu Rongji is a strongman and was well accepted in Western Europe on his recent visit there, in sharp contrast to Li Peng’s total loss of popularity. However, had it not been for someone as strong as Deng Xiaoping in the background, Li Peng would have chosen to mess up the economy rather than have Zhu Rongji as vice premier. When inspecting Tianjin not long ago, Li Peng said to the municipal leaders: “Come straight to me if

you have any problem in the future. You do not have to go to Li Ruihuan anymore." When the Tianjin people heard about this, they laughed up their sleeves and said: "What temerity!" As to Zou Jiahua, people place great hopes on him, and those aged 50 or more, in particular, have a good opinion of Zou Taofen [6760 7290 1164] and hope Zou Jiahua will carry forward his father's style. From his recent performance, the central authorities find him incapable of what he wants very much to do, independently taking charge of the State Planning Commission. Therefore, Yao Yilin cannot resign for the time being, as his help is needed.

The mainland chiefly depends on state enterprises, but it is the state enterprises that are most poorly run. Factory workers are going slow and live on the "stabilizing loans" of the state. According to sources in the Ministry of Commerce, except in large stores and malls where payments are made to cashiers, most of the salespersons in shops where payments are made directly over the counter put money into their own pockets. Lunches are even more handy: Pinch a bundle of vermicelli, a few sticks from each one-jin packet, cook it on the public-owned electric stoves, and flavor it with the seasonings and cooked meats available in the shop. Therefore, the delicious meals of countless shop assistants are paid for by the common people. Customers are given short measure, but no one dares to question it. Individual businessmen make a pile, not through business, but through tax evasion by bribing tax bureau staff. The ordinary people are all disturbed by such deeds that undermine the foundation of the state. Only Premier Li Peng, wearing a bulletproof jacket and sitting in a bulletproof car, is feeling fine!

The Trouble Brought by Jiao Yulu

"Learning from Jiao Yulu" caused much activity in the mainland for some time before the central authorities had to fade it out. The Communist Party tends to do things in a simplistic way, thinking that they, in a lordly position, can solve problems simply by issuing orders to their subordinates. They are still holding on to this pernicious habit after decades of setbacks. The central authorities made it a rule that children should learn from Lai Ning [6351 1337], young people from Lei Feng, and cadres from Jiao Yulu. That is, the whole population should learn from three dead people. Most pitiable are primary pupils who have to take part in endless voluntary labor, providing unpaid child labor for the schools. It is a rule that each primary pupil have a copy of "Lai Ning," so the schools can earn a commission by retailing these books. Learning from Lei Feng is but a formality: Making noise through loudspeakers in the street, providing free information services, measuring blood pressure, and so on, followed by a day off as compensation. The unusual thing, however, is "learning from Jiao Yulu."

The leaders of a city in northern Jiangsu Province, in order to show their response to the call from the central authorities, organized cadres at various levels, from county committee secretaries to bureau chiefs and section heads, to see

the movie "Jiao Yulu." All kinds of cars were parked in front of the cinema. After the movie, a reception dinner was arranged, at which they enjoyed themselves in carefree talking and laughing. When the dinner was over, they wiped their greasy lips and went home in their cars. The discussion was even more of a scene. They enumerated everybody in the central organs, only to decide that nobody was like Jiao Yulu. They got more and more excited while making such comparisons, and of course did not feel ashamed that they were not Jiao Yulu. In the campaign to learn from Jiao Yulu, they portrayed a typical county party secretary of today: (In reference to the three-year term of office) In the first year, he unfolds a grand blueprint for what he will achieve; in the second year, he seeks nothing but his own benefit; in the third year, he does not know what he is about; when he leaves, he leaves behind him a complete mess.

The three scriptwriters of "Jiao Yulu" are all cadres of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Among them, Mu Qing is now the overage director of the news agency. Though he was not the chief scriptwriter, his name had to be put in first place. Jiao Yulu has brought both fame and material benefit to Mu Qing. What is conspicuous is that there is not one little bit of Jiao Yulu in Mu Qing, and he will never want to become a Jiao Yulu. All these phenomena caused by learning from Jiao Yulu compelled the central authorities to deliberately make "learning from Jiao Yulu" gradually fade out. Yet they still want to keep the facade, so they instruct the cadres at lower levels to learn from him and have even included the cadres in Hong Kong and Macao. The central authorities recently issued an order through the propaganda organs that a living Jiao Yulu be found before 1 July. Some people say: It is too difficult to "find" one, but to "make" one could not be easier.

Editorial Department of the Party Paper in Abyss of Suffering

The top leaders of RENMIN RIBAO have launched a massive purge under the excuse of the publication of the poem "Lantern Festival" on 20 March. The editorial staff of this party paper said to other people: "We are in an abyss of suffering." The "Overseas Students" page of the paper's overseas edition is run in conjunction with the State Education Commission. The contributions are from the Education Commission and the paper provides space. This poem was supplied by He Dongchang's son. The manuscript was written in double space, so it was difficult to link up the seven words in a diagonal line. Deputy editor-in-chief of the overseas edition An Zizhen [1344 1311 3791] has been temporarily relieved of his post. After he had looked over the contribution before approving its publication, he wrote on the manuscript this comment: "This Qili [eight-line poem with seven characters to a line] is not up to the standard in format." Therefore, RENMIN RIBAO director Gao Di said to him: "You even spotted where the poem was not up to the standard in format. It means you took a very close look." Also involved in this case were two other editors, one of them being in charge of that page. When the trouble came, the editor of the poem was in Shenzhen on a business trip. He was ordered to return immediately while

his desk was searched. He has made a self-criticism, which was not accepted. Now both editors have been temporarily relieved of their posts.

The purge is in the ascendant in RENMIN RIBAO circles. Wang Ruoshui had retired, so his wife Feng Yuan [7458 1254] was transferred to the financial press at a lower level, making her an actual scapegoat. Senior reporter Gao Ji [7559 7162] had also retired, therefore his family were made the target of punishment. His son-in-law was given a disciplinary warning within the party and was to be sent to a far-away place as punishment. At a meeting, he was choking with sobs, saying that because he is to be sent away under a disciplinary action, things will be difficult for him in future. Furthermore, with a low income and his only son mentally retarded, life will be too hard when the family is split up. To their surprise, before this son-in-law set off, Gao Ji's daughter Gao Ning [7559 1337] was also made to go somewhere else. Utterly discomfited, Gao Ji aged a great deal within a few days. Some young people on punitive transfer to other places threatened to go on hunger strike, which posed a thorny problem for the leaders of RENMIN RIBAO. But Gao Di did not give a damn: He went off to Thailand with a bootlicker who had written to Jiang Zemin suggesting smashing the bourgeois liberalist gangs. Those who know Gao Di's background said: He graduated from the Japanese (Jianmin) [1696 3046] College in Manchuria under the Japanese-controlled puppet government. Therefore he is a Japanese-trained lackey. Small wonder that today he is straightening people up with the party truncheon.

Central Propaganda Department Monopolizes the Media

Papers and magazines are many in the mainland, but there is only one voice. They are now busy creating a living Jiao Yulu. Recently, WENZHAI BAO (published twice a week), which is run by GUANGMING RIBAO, was ordered not to reprint any articles from SUIBI [7151 4581 JOTTINGS] or DUSHU in the future, so as to weaken their influence. The Central Propaganda Department is multifunctional, and one of its leaders, Xu Weicheng, is a jack of all trades. He was a top favorite during the period of the "gang of four" and is now even making decisions on the specific wording of newspaper economic reports.

The eight octogenarians are still very active. In a recent group discussion on personnel arrangements after the 14th CPC Central Committee, Wang Zhen recommended Deng Liqun as vice president of the state.

Leaders Greet Forum on Publication of War Books

OW2006204491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1141 GMT 19 Jun 91

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)—The Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Democratic Base of Resistance against

Japan and The Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Base of Resistance against Japan, published by the CPC History Publishing House, were distributed throughout the country recently. The CPC Central Party History Research Center held a forum at the Great Hall of the People today to mark the publication and distribution of these two series of books.

With the concern and guidance of leading comrades from the central authorities, The Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Democratic Base of Resistance against Japan and The Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Base of Resistance against Japan were compiled with the assistance of many veteran comrades who personally wrote the manuscripts and examined and approved the final texts over a period of six to seven years. Comrade Peng Zhen inscribed the The Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Base of Resistance Against Japan and added, verified, and amended some important historical facts. He also pointed out: The Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei border region was the first model base of resistance against Japan established by our party and army behind the strong invading enemies; it was built with close cooperation from the masses who were close as flesh and blood to the party and the army. It was a victory for the party, government, army, and people, who worked with one heart and one mind and struggled arduously, as well as a victory for the people's war. Comrade Nie Rongzhen had earlier heard a report on the compilation of the series. He also especially wrote a congratulatory letter to this forum. In his letter, he said: The publication and distribution of these two series of books has provided detailed, accurate, and valuable historical materials for understanding and studying the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia and Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei bases of resistance against Japan.

State Vice President Wang Zhen sent a congratulatory letter to today's forum. The letter said: Publication of the two series of books on party history before the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC will certainly play an excellent role in carrying forward fully the party's fine tradition and style, in correctly summing up and adopting the party's historical experiences, and in strengthening the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

The Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Democratic Base of Resistance against Japan and the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Base of Resistance against Japan were two important model bases established by the CPC during the War of Resistance. The founding of these two bases played an important role in helping the CPC wage a full-scale war of resistance and score a final victory in the new democratic revolution.

Some veteran comrades who fought at the two bases attended the forum. They were Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Yang Dezhi, Feng Wenbin, Zhang Xiushan, Mo Wen-hua, Wang Zonghuai, Fu Chongbi, and He Jinnian. Also attending the forum were some comrades from party history research and theoretical spheres. They felt that the historical documents selected and compiled into the two series of books are authentic records of the CPC's leadership of the people in the War of Resistance.

valuable materials for summarizing the full-scale War of Resistance, and good teaching materials for conducting education in revolutionary tradition.

Sha Jiansun, deputy director of the Central Party History Research Center, presided over the forum.

Qin Jiwei Praises Veteran's Return to Farming

OW2306084291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0339 GMT 23 Jun 91

[By correspondents Wang Guomin (3076 0948 3046) and Wang Yi (3769 5030)]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 23 Jun (XINHUA)—Instead of choosing to stay in the city after his retirement, Zhang Junming, former deputy commander of a division under the Beijing Military Region, voluntarily returned to his native village to work as a peasant and help the village improve its backward situation. At a ceremonious meeting held recently, the Chaoyang City Government in Liaoning Province conferred on him the honorific titles of "Model in Supporting the Government and Cherishing the People" and "Outstanding Communist Party Member."

After Zhang Junming retired from the army 10 years ago at the age of 55, he resolutely chose to return to his native village—Tubaoying Village of Shangyuan Township in Beipiao City, Liaoning Province—to work as a peasant. His decision was praised by Comrade Qin Jiwei.

After returning to the village, the local government twice tried to build him a house either in the county or in a suburban area. He firmly declined the offers and said that he did not return to enjoy the good life. [passage omitted]

In order to improve the situation of the poor village, Zhang Junming took the lead in planting 3,400 trees on barren mountain slopes. Many other villagers have followed suit and built economic forests. The village now has had 2,000 mu of forests. [passage omitted]

Film Extols Chen Duxiu's Revolutionary Deeds

OW2406002291 Beijing XINHUA in English 0010 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)—The image of Chen Duxiu, one of the founders of the Communist Party of China (CPC), who later renounced his Marxist beliefs and was finally expelled from the party, has appeared in a film here for the first time.

"An Epoch-Making Event", a three-hour film soon to be released, focuses on the country's history from 1919 to 1921, when the CPC was founded with only 57 members. Chen is its central character.

Chen (1879-1942) was general secretary of the CPC for six years, until 1927.

In the film Chen is in his 40's, enthusiastic for proletarian revolution and active in publicizing Marxist doctrine.

His affection for his two sons and his wife, rarely known to the public before, is also described in detail.

Critics praised the film for the director's true-to-life attitude, since, as they said, Chen has been a negative figure in the eyes of ordinary Chinese and historians for quite a long period of time.

Chinese people generally know little of Chen's early revolutionary career, nor of his role in spreading Marxism or his prominent position in the early history of the CPC.

On the other hand, Chen's later defection from the party used to be widely publicized.

TANGTAI Questions Future of Aged Leaders

HK240612891 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese No 15 Jun 91, pp 11-12

[Article by He Po-shih (0419 0130 2457): "Beidaihe Meeting Will Arrange Personnel Changes for the 14th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] Each summer, CPC leaders hold a meeting in Beidaihe, their "summer capital," and the meeting is taken as an important wind vane for observing the personnel changes in the CPC top leadership. Next year, the CPC will hold its 14th national congress, which will be the arena for another round of power redistribution. This makes this year's Beidaihe meeting more noteworthy. As usual, the CPC Central Committee's General Office has been preparing for the living and working conditions for the big shots of the party who will "take a rest" in Beidaihe. The most critical namelist (that is, the candidates for the next central committee) is now being prepared by Song Ping with the help of Lu Feng, however.

Chen Yun Does Not Plan to Attend the Beidaihe Meeting

Because this year's Beidaihe meeting will decide on personnel arrangements for the next five years, many aged people want to attend the meeting. Peng Zhen and Wang Zhen have expressed their wishes to attend the meeting. Wang Zhen even said that "the party's destiny has come to a crucial juncture." Chen Yun has reportedly indicated that he will not attend the meeting, however. In the past, Chen Yun did not attend the Beidaihe meeting every year. It is certain that both Jiang Zemin and Li Peng will attend the meeting.

Of course, Chen Yun's absence does not indicate that he has no interest in the personnel arrangements. Recently, he once again expressed his opinion on dealing with Zhao Ziyang and on Li Peng's assignment.

Three Major Difficulties in the Personnel Issue

According to sources close to the Central Committee's General Office, the most important issues that this year's Beidaihe meeting will consider are: 1) whether to keep or disband the Central Advisory Commission, 2) whether

to leave Li Peng in the premiership, and 3) how to handle Zhao Ziyang's case. If decisions can be made on these three issues, it will not be too difficult to man the new central committee. The handling of the Central Advisory Commission will concern the future of a number of old central committee members. If there are no proper niches for them, they may remain in the central committee, and this will affect the entrance of new members. On the face of it, the future of Li Peng and Zhao Ziyang is only related to these two individuals; in fact, the decision will have a bearing on the party's organizational line as a whole and will have an impact on the overall situation. Therefore, if the three questions are not first solved, it will be hard to decide other personnel affairs.

Aged People Agree That Li Peng Cease to Be Premier

Reportedly, Deng Xiaoping has not made a decision on whether to keep or disband the Central Advisory Commission.

As for Li Peng's future, the aged people represented by Chen Yun all agree that Li Peng will not continue to be premier, but the change of premier will not be made until the Eighth National People's Congress gives a mandate to a new cabinet in order to prevent confusion among the people if the premier is changed before his current term expires. Chen Yun's opinion was directed at some people's demand that Li Peng step down from power.

As for Zhao Ziyang, it is learned that Chen Yun also agreed that Zhao should be handled leniently. Chen Yun once explicitly indicated that it is correct to keep Zhao inside the party and leave Hu Qili inside the central committee. He said that in history, Mao Zedong did not expel Wang Ming from the party, and Zhao's problem was not so serious as deserving a disciplinary action of expulsion. Chen Yun said that Zhao Ziyang can be assigned to do some research work, and this also showed that Chen Yun was still wary of giving freedom to Zhao.

Jiang Zemin Lavished Compliments on Deng Xiaoping

The CPC authorities consider the personnel arrangements at the 14th national congress as something crucial that will decide whether the nature of the party will change in the future. So a speech by Jiang Zemin was recently relayed to party cadres through internal channels. The speech called for taking "Mao Zedong-Deng Xiaoping" Thought as a guiding ideology for the party's effort to carry forward its cause from generation to generation in the future.

The propaganda campaign to laud Deng Xiaoping was personally initiated by Jiang Zemin. Recently, at a meeting attended by party, government, and military cadres, Jiang Zemin said: "There were some problems in Mao Zedong's late years. When the resolution on some historical issues of the party was discussed at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some comrades in the party had various confused ideas. In those circumstances, Comrade Xiaoping prevailed over various dissenting views, and insisted that the final

conclusion must fully affirm Chairman Mao's great contributions. Now, this seems rather natural. But we should not take a simplistic view, and should adopt the viewpoint of historical materialism. This gave expression to Comrade Xiaoping's unparalleled foresight. Viewing the current international situation, we find that Gorbachev has discarded the weapon of Stalin. He behaves a bit better recently, because he is constrained by the Red Army, the KGB, and the healthy forces inside the CPSU and cannot but lower his tune on many matters. In late 1989 and early 1990, we still thought that it was impossible to introduce the multi-party system to the Soviet Union. However, Gorbachev suddenly deleted the constitutional provision about the leading status of the Communist Party and called forth the multi-party system. For a time, even the portrait of Lenin was removed. Now, the Soviet Union again indicates that it will still adhere to the road of the October Revolution, adhere to the banner of Leninism, and adhere to Socialism. This showed that Comrade Xiaoping's affirmation of Chairman Mao's great contributions was of great historical significance under the prevailing conditions. Mao Zedong Thought is a powerful weapon. How can we discard it? We must not furl this great banner." Jiang Zemin finally called for passing down "Mao Zedong-Deng Xiaoping" Thought from generation to generation as the party's "precious heritage."

Jiang Zemin Tries to Consolidate His Own Status by Lauding Deng Xiaoping

It was never accidental that at this moment, Jiang Zemin lauded Deng Xiaoping's "great contribution" of insisting on holding high Mao Zedong Thought at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He wanted to achieve three aims: First, by citing the cases in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, he warned the whole party against the appearance of Gorbachev-style figures when power is handed from leaders of the older generation to leaders of the younger generation. Second, he tried to balance the situation of propaganda, which gave more publicity to Chen Yun in the past year. The propagation of Chen Yun's economic thought had been going on in a big way for one full year. Recently, Chen Yun went to Shanghai and again personally inquired about Shanghai's work. Chen Yun gave his own handwriting of "not blindly obeying superiors, not blindly sticking to bookish theories, only taking reality into account" and "exchange, comparison, double check" to State Council Vice Premier Zhu Rongji, Shanghai party secretary Wu Bangguo, and Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju. These six phrases gave one much food for thought. In the past, Chen Yun was often opposed to Mao Zedong's prevailing and overbearing opinions. Now, he put forth these six phrases, and could cause confusion in people's minds. So Jiang Zemin tried to balance the situation. Third, by praising Deng Xiaoping's role in upholding Mao Zedong Thought at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Jiang Zemin also tried to prove that Deng Xiaoping is also "a weapon." If "Mao Zedong-Deng Xiaoping" Thought can be established as the CPC's precious legacy and guiding

ideology to be passed down from generation to generation, then Jiang Zemin's orthodox status can also be established naturally (because Jiang was personally promoted by Deng Xiaoping). Thus, his personal status at the 14th national congress will be further consolidated.

State Council Appoints New Vice Ministers

OW2106043391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0118 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)—The State Council has appointed Wu Yi vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Wu Yi, born in 1938 in Wuhan City and a graduate of the Beijing Petroleum Institute in 1962, had been vice mayor of Beijing Municipal Government for 4 years. She was elected an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee at the 13th party congress in 1987.

At the same time, Yang Xiliang was appointed vice minister of radio, film and television.

'Encouraging Results' Noted in Party Building

OW2406060491 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2130 GMT 23 Jun 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to RENMIN RIBAO, since the fourth plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, in concentrating on party building, has adopted many effective and important measures and achieved encouraging results. Concrete changes can be seen in the following 10 sectors:

1. Extensively conducting socialist ideological education so as to strengthen party members' conviction in communism;
2. Examining in an all-around way leading cadres at the county and department level and guaranteeing that party and state leadership at all levels should be in the hands of those loyal to Marxism;
3. Strengthening the construction of grass-roots-level party organizations in enterprises, rural areas and colleges;
4. Appraising party members through discussion and strengthening training of the ranks of party members;
5. Continuing to explore reform of the cadre system and encouraging new cadres to replace and cooperate with old ones in a normal manner;
6. Strengthening the systematic study and training of Marxist theory among leading cadres at their posts;
7. Further strengthening ties between the party and the masses;

8. Launching the struggle against corruption and strengthening construction of party style and honest government;

9. Strengthening construction of the inner-party system; and

10. Strengthening study, research and propaganda on the Marxist theory on party building.

Work at Universities Commended

OW2206063891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1026 GMT 21 Jun 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Bi Quanzhong (3968 0356 1813) and XNA reporter Chen Weiping (7115 5898 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)—A national meeting on the work of party building in institutions of higher learning and for commending excellent ideological and political workers was held in Beijing today.

Since the national meeting on the work of party building in institutions of higher learning held last April, and the promulgation of a "Circular Concerning Strengthening Party Building in Institutions of Higher Learning" by the CPC Central Committee [CPC CC], party committees of all localities, relevant ministries and commissions under the State Council, and party committees of institutions of higher learning have universally paid attention to the work of party building in institutions of higher learning, have rectified the leading system in them, and have strengthened the party's leadership over them. At present—except for around 40 institutions of higher learning which are pilot schools under the presidential responsibility system— institutions are practicing the responsibility system of presidents under the leadership of party committees, thus having improved and strengthened party organs and the contingent of cadres in charge of party affairs. All localities have strengthened leading groups and their fighting power by readjusting them in some institutions of higher learning. The party's ideological building in institutions of higher learning has been strengthened, the weak situation in ideological and political work is being changed, and the work has been changed from passive to active. The situation in which some institutions of higher learning are lacking fighting power has been changed to some extent. The meeting aimed at summing up the work over the past year, exchanging experiences, commending advanced units and individuals, solving existing problems, and pushing forward the work of party building in institutions of higher learning.

At today's meeting, Lu Feng, head of the Organization Department of the CPC CC, delivered a report entitled "Party Organs of Institutions of Higher Learning Should Take It as a Basic Task To Train Qualified Successors for the Socialist Cause."

Lu Feng said: It is a basic task for institutions of higher learning and for their party organs to adhere to the socialist orientation of running schools and cultivating qualified builders and successors to the socialist cause who are both politically conscious and professionally competent. All

party building work in institutions of higher learning must give service to realizing this basic task.

In his report, Lu Feng said: The key to strengthening party building in institutions of higher learning lies in building strong leading groups so as to ensure that the leadership over institutions of higher learning are firmly in the hand of cadres faithful to Marxism. For the next few years, it is necessary to take this work as an important task and put it high on the agenda to select and cultivate reserve cadres.

In readjusting and arranging leading groups and selecting cadres, we should not only consider their age and knowledge structures but also pay attention to cadres' political quality. It is of great importance to promote the political quality of component members of leading groups in institutions of higher learning and their level of Marxist theory. At present, many leading members of institutions of higher learning are comrades who were engaged in teaching and professional jobs in the past with little opportunity to receive systematic education on basic Marxism. They need to remedy their deficiency in this field. He pointed out: In improving ideological construction and the work style of leading groups, it is imperative to focus on resolving problems such as boosting morale, being brave at taking the lead, being good at leadership, and conscientiously carrying out the principle of democratic centralism. Any major issues concerning schools should be collectively decided by party committees after discussions.

Lu Feng also said: Great efforts should be made to build a contingent of teachers who are both politically conscious and professionally competent and bring into play their central role in doing a good job of running socialist universities and colleges. The key to strengthening the contingent of teachers lies in promoting their political and professional qualities and enhancing their sense of responsibility and conscientiousness in imparting knowledge and educating people. It is necessary to bring into full play the exemplary leading role of teachers with party memberships. He continued: The number of young teachers is about a half of the entire contingent of teachers. They will gradually become the main force of the teaching contingent. Therefore, we should pay particular attention to cultivating young teachers. In educating and cultivating young teachers, we should organize them to study basic theories of Marxism, help them establish the correct world outlook and outlook on life, and provide them with opportunities to improve their professional ability. In addition, we should provide guidance and arrangement for them to temper themselves through social practice. While talking about the building of party branches and giving full play to the role of the party branches as a fighting bastion, Lu Feng said: Judging from the reality of party organs in institutions of higher learning, organizations at school and department levels are, generally speaking, fairly sound, but the building of grassroots branches are relatively weak. It is necessary to take practical and effective measures to change this situation as soon as possible. One of the important links in strengthening the building of party

branches is, while adhering to the standard and guaranteeing quality, to do a good job in recruiting new party members. Particularly we should have a full understanding about the important significance of recruiting new party members among college students. We should strictly adhere to the standard for party members and conscientiously guarantee the quality of newly recruited party members.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Organization Department and Propaganda Department of the CPC CC as well as the party organ of the State Education Commission. Participating at the meeting were more than 400 people, including relevant responsible persons of party committees of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, party secretaries and presidents of some institutions of higher learning, relevant responsible persons of the General Political Department of the PLA, the Headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, relevant ministries and commissions under the State Council, as well as representatives of excellent ideological and political workers from institutions of higher learning.

Party Building at Foreign-Funded Enterprises Noted

*HK2506095191 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
13 Jun 91 p 2*

[“Report From Divine Land” by Yen Chun (0917 0193): “CPC Strengthens Party Branch Building in Foreign-Funded Enterprises”]

[Text] According to an authoritative person of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, the Central Committee has issued an internal document to party organizations in various places, requiring them to augment party branch building in foreign-funded enterprises, while stipulating four major tasks for CPC party cells in enterprises, and setting forth the guiding idea, work style, and deviations that should be avoided. The document stresses that it is necessary to consciously select and send capable party members to work in foreign-funded enterprises, that those party organizations where conditions are ripe may “come out in the open,” and that it is necessary to overcome the present incompetence of party organizations in foreign-funded enterprises.

Overcoming Present Incompetence

The authoritative person stated it is acknowledged in the document that how to unfold party building work in foreign-funded enterprises is something new, and few experiences to use as models and many problems exist in this arena. On the one hand, foreign businessmen are on their guard against the Chinese side sending officials to the leadership tier of foreign-funded enterprises, while adopting various measures to restrict employing party members to be their workers and staff members. At the same time, they are liable to pick on those cadres and party members already on the payroll, and often fire them under various pretexts. On the other hand, many party members doubt the legitimacy of a

CPC organization inside a foreign-funded enterprise; consequently, progress in party building has been slow, and underground party cells in many foreign-funded enterprises are incompetent and have basically failed to play their role.

The said Central Committee document stresses that it is necessary to augment party building work in foreign-funded enterprises, while stipulating four major tasks for party organizations in foreign-funded enterprises. They are:

1. Supervising the implementation of relevant laws and decrees, while firmly grasping the direction of the enterprise's development;
2. Supervising the formulating the process and implementation of agreements, contracts and regulations;
3. Educating and supervising administrative officials, workers and staff members from the Chinese side in various work in the enterprise and their ideological conditions; and
4. Supervising the enterprise to safeguard state interests and the legitimate rights and interests of workers and staff members.

The authoritative person admitted that the party cells in foreign-funded enterprises have different responsibilities and functions from those of other enterprises, institutes, and organs; theirs is a peculiar task to be implemented in a peculiar environment. Under necessary conditions, party cells in foreign-funded enterprises may have direct contact in work with some special functional departments including public and national security departments.

Some 40 Percent of Guangdong's Foreign-Funded Enterprises Have Founded Their Party Groups

Sending capable party members to enter foreign-funded enterprises to occupy leading posts is a key link for the CPC to strengthen party building work in foreign-funded enterprises. The document holds the view that work in this arena has not been unfolded satisfactorily with too much stress laid on the peculiarity of economy work. More often than not professional cadres were selected and sent to foreign-funded enterprises to act as administrative officials from the Chinese side, whereas a considerable number of those professionals were nonparty members or party members who were weak in party spirit and incompetent in party work. Furthermore, it is necessary to do one's best to let more ordinary party members enter foreign-funded enterprises as ordinary workers and staff members to strengthen the party's basic strength and change the balance of political power among workers and staff members. Regarding this point, the party organization should give full play to the role of every single party member in doing a good job of political and ideological work among workers and staff members, while uniting them around the party organization.

The document also points out that those foreign-funded enterprises where conditions are ripe may come out in the open inside the enterprise. Currently, there are some 26,400 foreign-funded enterprises that have been registered in Mainland China, of which approximately half

are in operation and put into production, of which some 20 percent have already founded their party cells, while a considerable part of those party cells are kept underground and semi-underground, with very few of them coming out in the open.

According to the authoritative person, Guangdong has done the best job in party building work in foreign-funded enterprises, with approximately 41 percent of which having founded their party cells, of which more than 50 percent have come out in the open.

The document stipulates that party cells be set up in all foreign-funded enterprises where there are more than three full members of the party; however, whether or not they should come out in the open depends on the actual conditions.

Work Hard To Promote Political, Ideological Work

According to the authoritative person, the guiding idea on party building work in foreign-funded enterprises the document proposes is to firmly implement the party's basic line, work hard to promote political and ideological work, and firmly grasp the direction of the enterprise's development.

The document points out that foreign-funded enterprises are the juncture at which the socialist and capitalist ideologies meet. Capitalist ideology, lifestyle, and philosophy of life will drive straight in through this channel, while some people with ulterior motives will take advantage of foreign-funded enterprises to conduct ideological and cultural infiltration and pursue peaceful evolution on the mainland, while even conducting other activities violating the law of China and endangering state security. This being the case, it is imperative to heighten vigilance; by no means should one give up these positions on the forefront.

Regarding work style, the document points out that party cells in foreign-funded enterprises cannot directly participate in the enterprise's decisionmaking under the circumstance that the general executive and director of the board are aliens because of the implementation of the system of overall leadership by the general executive in foreign-funded enterprises; whereas the enterprise's strict managerial system and work condition characterized by full-load operation have decided that party cell activities should not take up work hours. Furthermore, the personnel structure characterized by cooperation between Chinese and foreign managerial personnel, workers, and staff members has also decided that a demarcation line must be drawn between inside and outside the party concerning party work, with attention paid to opportunity and situation.

Attention Should Be Paid To Refraining From Copying Mode of Party Organizations in State-Run Enterprise

The document requires all party cells in foreign-funded enterprises in various places to fully understand the peculiar environment and work style while doing a good job of combining the sense of principle with flexibility.

The party cell's guidance to the enterprise's important issues and participation in the enterprise's decision-making should be realized through the board members and person in charge of administration from the Chinese side. The workers' union and organizations for young people and women, which have weaker political coloring, should be relied on in implementation of mass work. It is imperative to guard against copying the work style of party organizations in state-run and collective enterprises, while attention should be paid to guarding against the deviations of laying too much stress on the peculiarity of the environment resulting in the party cell's incompetence, attempting nothing and accomplishing nothing.

Reports on CPC Anniversary Continue

XINHUA Terminology Series

*OW2006111891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0648 GMT 20 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)—(Editor's note: The forthcoming July 1st is the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is dispatching a special interpretation of terminology concerning the Communist Party of China.)

3. Three Important Styles of Work

The Communist Party of China has formed three important styles of work during its long-term revolutionary struggle. They are: Integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses, and practising criticism and self-criticism. These three important styles of work are a remarkable symbol that distinguishes the Communist Party of China from any other political party.

4. The Party's Leading Body

The supreme leading body of the Communist Party of China is the party's national congress and the Central Committee that is elected by the congress.

The party's national congress convenes once every five years while the plenary session of the Central Committee is held at least once a year.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau elected during the plenary session of the Central Committee exercise the powers and functions of the Central Committee when it is not in session. The Standing Committee of the Political Bureau is the leading core of all the party's day-to-day work. The Secretariat of the Central Committee is the administrative body of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee.

5. Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China

The party's Central Advisory Commission was set up during the 12th National Congress of the Communist

Party of China in September, 1982. It is the political assistant and advisor of the party's Central Committee. Candidates for the Central Advisory Commission must have at least 40 years of party membership. The term of office in the Central Advisory Commission is five years.

6. Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection is the supreme discipline inspection body of the party. It is under the leadership of the party's Central Committee. Members are elected by the party's national congress for a term of five years. Its main tasks are: To defend the party Constitution and other important rules and regulations, to assist party committees to rectify the style of the party, and to inspect the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles, policies and resolutions.

7. Major Institutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Major institutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China include: The General Office of the Central Committee, the Organization Department of the Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee, the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee, the Party History Research Center of the Central Committee, the Party Literature Research Center of the Central Committee, the Compilation and Translation Bureau of the Central Committee, the Policy Research Office of the Central Committee, the Party School of the Central Committee and the Central Archives of the Central Committee.

8. Principles of the Communist Party of China for Developing Relations With Foreign Political Parties

The Communist Party of China actively develops relations with the communist parties as well as other political parties of other countries. It has established and maintained relations with more than 270 foreign political parties. In developing party-to-party relations, the Communist Party of China adheres to the following principles: Independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Book Published

*HK2406060691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Jun 91 p 1*

[Article by Song Ping (1345-1627): "Add Brilliance to Party Flag: Preface to Book Working as Party Branch Secretaries"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO joined six party journals in Liaoning, Tianjin, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Shaanxi, and Chongqing in organizing the solicitation of articles on the theme of "working as party branch secretaries" in order to give publicity to the exemplary deeds and work experience of some advanced party branch secretaries. The articles solicited are now compiled into this book that is presented to

readers on the 70th birthday of our party. This is indeed a good job, and it is undoubtedly of great significance for promoting party building and especially for strengthening the party's grass-roots organizations.

From its founding to the present time, the CPC has existed for 70 full years. This party has experienced untold hardships and undergone innumerable twists and turns in the process of growing from a small and weak party to a big and strong party and winning victories one after another. It deserves to be called vanguard of the working class with a strong fighting capacity. Today, as the force at the core leading the cause of socialist modernization, our party must, according to the requirements of the general tasks in the new period, enable every one of its grass-roots organizations to play a greater role in achieving the grand objective in the second step of our national economic and social development.

At present, more than 3 million grass-roots organizations of our party exist on various fronts and at various levels throughout the country. They are the party's cells. Only through the effective operation of these grass-roots party organizations among the mass can the line, principles, and policies formulated by the party be turned into the practice of the people in their hundreds of millions, and can the party's leading role in building socialism with Chinese characteristics be brought into full play. Therefore, when laying stress on party building, we must pay special attention to the building of grass-roots party organizations.

Experience has shown that a competent branch secretary is the key to success in building a good party branch. A good branch secretary is able to unite all members of the party branch to bring its role as a fighting bastion into full play and to fulfill the task for the grass-roots unit. This book, *Working as Party Branch Secretaries*, describes the deeds of more than 200 party branch secretaries from various angles. They all cherish the lofty ideal of communism and integrate their firm conviction of revolution with their down-to-earth and painstaking work. They resolutely resist the peaceful evolution scheme of hostile forces and the corrosive influence of various decadent ideas, and maintain a strong sense of party spirit and a firm political stand of the proletariat. They place the interests of the party and the people above everything else, and willingly sacrifice their personal interests for the sake of national prosperity and popular well-being. They love the party's work, warmly care for the party rank and file and the masses as their bosom friends, and successfully strengthen the party organization's rallying force with their exemplary behavior and remarkable work. They epitomize and represent millions of party branch secretaries throughout the country. It is my hope that communist party members and party workers on all fronts will emulate their fine qualities and noble characters, serve the people wholeheartedly, work diligently, make selfless contributions, and add brilliance to our party's flag.

Ceremony Marks Publication

OW2406115991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0504 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)—A ceremony marking the publication of a book entitled *They Sow Hope: An Anthology on Achievements of Outstanding Rural Grass-Roots Party Organizations During the 10 Years of Reform* was held at the Great Hall of the People today.

The book was compiled by the Chinese publisher of the magazine "Bridge" and published by the HONGQI Publishing House. Duan Junyi, Liao Hansheng, Deng Liqun, Zhou Keyu, Chen Shiju, Liu Jianzhang, as well as representatives of advanced grass-roots party organizations attended the ceremony.

Since China began reform and opening to the outside world, rural areas have witnessed changes attracting worldwide attention. Many rural grass-roots party organizations have been instrumental in activating those changes. To promote further the economic construction and the development of grass-roots party organizations, the book collects achievements of 100 excellent rural grass-roots party organizations in the four provinces of Jiangsu, Shandong, Henan, and Anhui—the theater of the Huai-Hai Campaign—and depicts a number of grass-roots cadres and party members who have emerged from the great tide of rural reform. Achievements that are known throughout the country of the party organizations of Jiujianpeng Village in Pingyi County, Shandong; Tanggou Village in Xuzhou, Jiangsu; Liutong Village in Minquan County, Henan; and Xinnan Village in Suixi County, Anhui can be found in the book. Compiled as a gift for the 70th founding anniversary of the party, the book may offer some useful experience for the development of the party's grass-roots organizations on various fronts.

Jiang, Others Inscribe Encyclopedia

OW2406154491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0940 GMT 24 Jun 91

[By reporter Feng Yingbing (7458 3841 0393)]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)—A ceremony for publishing the *Encyclopedia of the Communist Party of China* was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing today. It is China's first large, comprehensive encyclopedia which systematically deals with the theories and practices of the CPC.

Jiang Zemin, Li Xiannian and Bo Yibo write inscriptions for the book. Chen Yun wrote its title and Song Ping wrote a preface for it. Jiang Zemin's inscription is: "Carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and make the party's fundamental purpose shed new radiance under the new circumstances." Li Xiannian's inscription is: "Strengthen the party leadership and uphold Marxism." Bo Yibo's inscription is: "Form closer flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses and wholeheartedly serve the people." Song Ping wrote in the preface: "Our party's history is a mirror, as

well as a great treasure house. To learn from the party's own experience is the best study."

Present at today's ceremony were Li Ximing, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Li Desheng, Yu Qiuli, Chen Pixian, Kang Shien, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Bingqian, Wang Renzhong, and Gu Mu.

During the ceremony, Bo Yibo praised the publishing of the book as a good thing. He said that it is conducive to summing up historical experience and lessons and to carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

He said in his speech: "Since its founding in 1921, our party has become big and strong, experienced numerous difficulties and dangers, and led the people of all nationalities in China in winning great victories in the new democratic revolution and in the socialist revolution and construction. What is the reason for the success? In my view, the most fundamental reason is that our party maintains close ties with the masses, relies on the masses, and wholeheartedly serves the people. Here, I would like to discuss particularly the question of taking the mass line. The term mass line is known to everyone, but it is a thing which is very difficult to practice. It is not just a matter of working method. It has long become a matter of theory. We may say that it is the party's basic line.

Bo Yibo emphasized: To take the mass line and serve the people wholeheartedly is our party's fundamental purpose. A communist party member should always subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the party and the people. While we are carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, some party members have forgotten this fundamental purpose of our party, and they first consider their own interest whenever something happens. This is very dangerous. Bo Yibo pointed out: While we are commemorating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, it is very important to educate the whole party in the party's fundamental purpose. In the party's ideological education, we should first deal with this fundamental purpose. After achieving success in the party's fundamental purpose education and in forming close flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses, we will have an invincible strength and will surely be able to overcome all difficulties and dangers and succeed in the socialist modernization drive.

Song Renqiong emphasized over and over in his speech that the communist party should always follow the fine tradition of being serious in doing everything.

The *Encyclopedia of the Communist Party of China* was compiled by He Zhukang, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Party Committee, and published by the Jilin People's Publishing House. As a large reference book, it is divided into different parts under the following titles: The Party's Program and Constitution; the Party's Ideological Basis; the Party's Line and Policies; Party Building, the Party's Organizational Work; the Party's Propaganda Work; the Party's United Front; the Party's Discipline Inspection Work; the Party's Mass Work; the Party Affairs; the Party's Military

Work; the Party's Foreign Affairs; Socialist Economic Construction; Socialist Democracy and Legal System; Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization; Major Achievements in Socialist Construction; Party History; and Important Personalities in the Party History. It contains nearly 7,000 entries, reflecting the basic theories, basic practices, basic experience, and glorious courses of the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, and the socialist construction led by the party during last 70 years. The 3.3-million-character encyclopedia has won the unanimous praise of Beijing's theoretical circles for its excellence in political views, theoretical basis, and practicality.

Veteran Cadres Hold Forum

HK2506062991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0841 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Weiwei (7115 4850 0251) and XINHUA reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031): "Veteran Comrades From Organs Directly Under CPC Central Committee Held Forum in Beijing To Mark 70th Anniversary of CPC Founding"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA)—Veteran comrades from organs directly under the CPC Central Committee held a forum today in the Great Hall of the People to mark the 70th anniversary of the party's founding.

The Working Committee Responsible for Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee convened the forum to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions, and strengthen party building in organs directly under the CPC Central Committee.

Some older generation revolutionaries attended the forum by invitation. Full-time party secretaries and deputy party secretaries from various organs directly under the CPC Central Committee, Chinese Communist Youth League Standing Committee members in these organs, and responsible persons from departments under the Working Committee Responsible for Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee also attended the forum.

Liu Lantao and Chen Pixian, members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Standing Committee; Han Guang, former executive secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Feng Wenbin and Gao Yang, members of the Central Advisory Commission; and Kang Yimin, former director of the Office of the CPC Central Committee spoke at the forum.

In their speeches, these veteran comrades reviewed with deep feelings the party's brilliant course over the past 70 years. They pointed out: History has proved that the CPC is a great, glorious, and correct party and that it is the force at the core leading our cause. Without the party, there would be no socialist new China, invigoration of the Chinese nation, or China's socialist modernization.

They emphasized: At present, our party faces a new situation and shoulders the historic tasks of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and fulfilling the second-step strategic objective of realizing modernization by the end of this century. It is experiencing the severe tests of governing the country, promoting reform and opening up, and opposing "peaceful evolution." The new situation and new tasks have demanded that we inherit and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the party, conscientiously grasp party building, and enhance the combat effectiveness of the party in a comprehensive manner. So long as our party is always firm and powerful, it can lead people of the whole country in continuously advancing down the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Due to their long-term practice in the revolutionary struggle, the veteran comrades at the forum had a wealth of experience in party building, especially party building in party organs. In their speeches, they hoped that organs directly under the CPC Central Committee would further do party work properly. They stated that we should provide education on basic Marxist theories and the party's basic line and knowledge. We should use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to arm the minds of our party members and cadres. We should educate party members and cadres so that they can serve the people wholeheartedly, forge close links with the masses, struggle hard, be upright and honest, and oppose all negative and corrupt phenomena. Party members and cadres in organs directly under the CPC Central Committee should work hard and play an exemplary role in the whole country and the entire party.

Veteran Comrades who attended the forum also included: Zheng Zhi, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Gu Dachun and Luo Qiong, member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee Standing Committee; Liu Huo, former executive secretary of the CPC Committee of Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee; and Liu Hufeng, former secretary of the CPC Committee of organs directly under the CPC Central Committee.

Today's forum was presided over by Gu Yunfei, deputy executive secretary of the Working Committee Responsible for Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee. In his speech, he said: Organs directly under the CPC Central Committee have occupied an important position in party building and have shouldered an important task. We should never let our veteran comrades down, those who have placed their earnest hopes on us. In accordance with the arrangements and requirements of the CPC Central Committee, we should inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions and seize the best and opportune time when the entire party attaches party building to further do the work in party organs properly. He added: Organs directly under the CPC Central Committee are working beside the party Central Committee. The party Central Committee and revolutionaries of the

older generation have shown their kind concern and supported us. Therefore, we should set higher and stricter demands on ourselves to do our work well.

Propaganda Campaign Aims at Reestablishing Prestige

HK2206053191 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
22 Jun 91 p 6

[“Special feature” by Li Ping (7812 1627); “CPC Propaganda Departments Alter History To Give Prominence to Deng Xiaoping’s Image”]

[Text] To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, recently various CPC propaganda organs have published quite a number of books, albums, or audio-visual materials. They have gone all out to launch a propaganda campaign, in the hope of reestablishing the CPC's prestige among the public and abroad. Out of present political needs, some propaganda organs have gone so far as to tamper with history. They have made every effort to play up Deng Xiaoping's role in the CPC's history while playing down past inner-party and international struggles. An example of this is the party history album recently approved and published by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The album is published under the title “A Glorious History.” In this album, the party's founding period is illustrated by pictures taken at the founding of the party, on the Northern Expedition, during the Nanchang Uprising, on the Long March, and at the Zunyi Meeting; the victory of the democratic revolution is represented by pictures taken during the anti-Japanese war, the Rectification Movement, the Seventh CPC National Congress, the Huaihai Campaign, and so on; the socialist revolution period is illustrated by pictures on the formulation of the constitution, the development of nationality autonomy, and China's return to the United Nations; while pictures showing China's achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defense are used to praise the reform and opening up policy.

The most prominent feature of this album is that it does not follow the traditional practice of giving Mao Zedong a prominent place in party history. The album, which contains a total of 36 pictures, includes only two portraits, one devoted to Zhou Enlai attending the Fourth National People's Congress and the other devoted to Deng Xiaoping delivering a policy speech at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 12 years under Deng Xiaoping only account for 17 percent of the CPC's history. However, 22 percent of the pictures in the album are devoted to this period. Of the three major campaigns of the war of liberation, only the Huaihai Campaign, which was fought under Deng Xiaoping's command, is shown in the album, whereas the well-known commanders of the first and fourth field armies, Peng Dehuai and Lin Biao, are simply ignored. During the anti-Japanese war, Deng Xiaoping was merely a deputy director of the political department of

the Eighth Route Army (that is, the 18th Group Army). However, the album contains a picture of him crossing the Huang He by boat, while no pictures were selected to illustrate the Pingxingguan Campaign and the Hundred Regiments Campaign, which were known far and wide at that time.

Another special characteristic of the album is its attempt to play down struggles at home and abroad. The operation to quell the 1989 "turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion," which has been highly appreciated by the authorities, is not mentioned in the album, and the "four cardinal principles," as well as the political campaigns against bourgeois liberalization and spiritual pollution, are ignored. The several struggles concerning the party's political line and the anti-rightist movement are played down. With the help of darkroom techniques, Gao Gang was removed from the picture showing the ranks of leaders present at the PRC founding ceremony, and Lin Biao disappeared from the picture showing the 1962 "Seven Thousand-Strong Conference." All these are traces of political struggles.

The section on the CPC's history after the founding of the PRC focuses on economic construction. Pictures showing prosperous grain farmers, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, the Qinshan nuclear power plant, and so on form the main theme of the Deng Xiaoping era. Even China's first atomic bomb explosion experiment in 1964 is used as a footnote to display the new level of scientific and technological development. With regard to international events, the great debate between the CPC and the CPSU is completely ignored, and the activities of the anti-Chinese forces at home and abroad, headed by the United States, are not mentioned at all; whereas China's return to the United Nations, the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the United States, and Deng Xiaoping's elaboration of the principle of one country, two systems are used as positive evidence to represent the CPC's foreign relations policy.

NPC Standing Committee Meets, Hears Reports

Li Peng Submits Draft

*OW2106122391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0806 GMT 21 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng today submitted to the 20th session of the Seventh National People's Congress Standing Committee the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Minors (draft)" for its deliberation.

Li Tieying, state councillor and minister of the State Education Commission, explained the draft law on behalf of the State Council. He said: The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the State Education Commission co-authored this draft law after conducting a large number of investigations and studies, soliciting comprehensive opinions, and using as a reference China's local laws

and regulations on minor protection and the relevant laws of other countries and regions. The draft law was submitted to the State Council in 1989.

On the necessity of the legislation, Li Tieying said: Of China's population of 1.16 billion, more than one third, or approximately 400 million are minors who are under 18. During adolescence, minors have special physiological and psychological characteristics, and very much require special care and love by the whole of society. For this reason, it is necessary to enact legislation for the protection of minors and to "make comprehensive efforts to deal with the problem." He said: With the development of socialist democracy and the legal system, gradually formulating laws and regulations on the protection of minors meets the objective demand of China's legal system. China's current laws and regulations contain some articles and stipulations on the protection of minors, but they are far from being systematic and specific, requiring revision and perfection. Since minors and adults should be treated differently, we should have protective legislation that conforms to China's national conditions and the characteristics of minors. So it is now very necessary to enact a law on the protection of minors.

On the basic guiding thought and principles for the legislation, Li Tieying said: It is necessary to protect minors' physical and mental health, as well as their legal rights; to optimize the social environment for their growth; to help them develop themselves morally, intellectually and physically; and to turn them into socialist modernization builders who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. This is the guiding thought for the legislation. With this guiding thought, we should adhere to five principles in protecting the minors: 1) We should educate minors in patriotic, collectivist, internationalist, and communist thinking and in the Chinese nation's fine traditions so they can resist corruption by decadent capitalist and feudal thinking. 2) We should surely protect minors' legitimate rights and interests. 3) We should do things that suit the characteristics of minors' physical and mental development. 4) We should respect minors' human dignity. 5) We should carry out educational, cultivating and protective measures simultaneously.

Li Tieying also explained who should enjoy the protection, and discussed the major content of the protection of minors.

Minors Law Deliberated

*OW2506134291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0947 GMT 24 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)—In group discussions today, members attending the 20th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress deliberated the Draft Law of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Minors. In general, they held: Young people who are minors make up one third of the population in China. The future of the motherland and the people hinges on whether they

are brought up wholesomely. Formulating a law to protect legitimate rights and interests of this special group is extremely urgent and indispensable.

In their deliberation, members expressed their endorsement for the basic principle and guiding ideology of the draft law and made revision suggestions.

Member Fu Kuiqing said that formulating a protection law for minors demonstrates the care and love the party and government have for vast numbers of young people. He commented: Due to their special physiological and psychological characteristics, young people can be easily molded into any shape. Whether they can effectively carry out socialist modernization depends on how they are guided, educated, trained, and protected. Therefore, this law is very socially-oriented and pragmatic.

Member Yang Lieyu pointed out: In formulating a protection law for minors, first of all, we must respect the opinions of the majority. Second, we must be realistic and tackle major problems, with an emphasis on protecting both the body and mind of young people. Third, we must solicit the participation of the entire society in protecting young people.

Member Yang Haibo noted: Educating young people is a social project. Schools, families, society, and judiciaries must work together in drawing up systematic programs and education management plans to cultivate and educate young people with vision and direction. He also suggested that a national authoritative agency be set up to help implement the protection law for minors.

Member Zhou Zhanao suggested that, while protecting the rights and interests of minors, the law should also set a code of conduct for young people lest they get the wrong idea that the entire society is at their disposal.

Member Hu Keshi said: Society not only has to protect minors' interests, but should also strengthen their education. Today, some localities and schools do not care much about the ideological education of students. In particular, they neglect the day-to-day instruction about morals and proper behavior and are soft on discipline. The law should deal with these problems.

Members He Dehua and Yuan Xuefen commented: The family plays a unique role in the development of minors which cannot be replaced. Today, some parents know nothing but to satisfy their children's material needs, without any idea about how to educate them properly. Their old traditional concept of "raising children to provide for one's old age" has yet to be replaced by one calling for "educating children for the country." Other parents are too indulgent with their children. Still others do not care about setting good personal examples for their children and, consequently, their children learn bad habits from them. The two members suggested: Those parents who induce their minor children to commit crimes or whose behavior negatively influences their minor children should be investigated for legal responsibilities.

Many members strongly emphasized the need to provide a good social environment in which minors may grow. They expressed the belief that bad social practices are a major factor behind rising juvenile crimes.

Member Li Chonghuai said: Today, some television programs, movies, audio-visual tapes, and publications are filled with violence, treachery, and pornographic scenes—all very harmful to young people. Some teachers have sadly noted that, despite their diligent efforts to educate students, students can be polluted after watching one or two audio-visual tapes. Some people call this phenomenon "a war without gunpowder smoke." This should be brought to the attention of concerned authorities, he said.

In their deliberation, many members stressed: Today, the predominant problem is the lack of proper protection for young people's legitimate rights and interests. Their rights and interests are frequently infringed upon, and they are constantly abused physically and psychologically. The situation is even worse in some aspects at certain localities. They suggested that the law should prescribe more severe punishments for those infringing upon minors' legitimate rights and interests.

In addition, members also deliberated the Draft Adoption Law of the People's Republic of China.

Amendment to Relics Law

OW2206062291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1107 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)—Xiang Chunyi, vice chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] made a report to the 20th Meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, which opened today, on the results of the Law Committee's deliberation of the draft amendment to the PRC Law on Preserving Cultural Relics.

Xiang Chunyi said: The 18th Meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee deliberated the draft amendment to the PRC Law on Preserving Cultural Relics. Based on the suggestions of committee members, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, localities, and departments, the Law Committee deliberated the draft amendment to the Law on Preserving Cultural Relics. The committee held that, to crack down on and stop illegal activities and crimes that pose a harm to cultural relics and to step up the preservation of cultural relics, it is essential to amend and supplement appropriately the Law on Preserving Cultural Relics. They held that the draft amendment is basically feasible. It also put forward the following suggestions on the amendment:

1. In view of the fact that the draft amendment to the Law on Preserving Cultural Relics submitted for deliberation by the State Council is made up of amendments and supplements to Articles 30 and 31 of the Law dealing

with punishments, the Committee suggests that the Standing Committee make a decision on amending the two articles.

2. The draft amendment expands from three to 11 acts which are subject to punishment by disciplinary sanction under the provision of Article 30. Some committee members and many localities and departments pointed out that the fact that the provision in the draft amendment stipulating that the unlawful acts are subject to punishment by several departments may give rise to squabbling and buck-passing during enforcement; therefore, they suggested that the Law clearly spell out which unlawful act warrants what punishment meted out by which department. Some committee members and departments pointed out that punishments for certain acts stipulated in the draft amendment, such as dereliction of duty by state functionaries and obstructing authorized personnel from carrying out their official duties of preserving cultural relics, are already provided by other relevant laws; therefore, it is not necessary to include them. The committee hereby suggests the addition of five acts for which disciplinary sanction shall be imposed:

"1. Minor scratching, scrawling, or damaging of cultural relics preserved by the state or damaging signs erected for preserved cultural relics under the provision of Article 9 of this law. The public security department or unit in charge of the cultural relics concerned shall impose a fine of up to 200 yuan or order compensation for the loss;

2. Undertaking construction projects within the cultural relics preservation areas in violation of Article 11 or putting up buildings or structures within control limits around the preserved cultural relics in violation of Article 12. The urban and rural planning department shall order the suspension of construction work or make such an order upon advise from the cultural administrative and management department and may order removal of the illegally built or refurbished buildings or structures and impose a fine;

3. Carrying out explosion, excavation, and the like in the vicinity of the preserved cultural relics and posing danger to them. The public security department shall stop such activities or shall take such action upon advise from the cultural administrative and management department and may impose a fine;

4. Cultural relics trading units buying and selling cultural relics yet to be cleared for trading by the cultural administrative and management department. Upon completion of joint examination and confirmation with the cultural administrative and management department, the industrial and commercial administrative and management department may confiscate the unlawful income or the unlawfully traded cultural relics, or impose a fine;

5. State-owned museums, libraries, and other units selling their collections of cultural relics or giving them to other state-owned museums, libraries, or units as

presents without authorization. The cultural administrative and management department shall order them to recover sold cultural relics or those given away and may confiscate the unlawful income or impose a fine. Disciplinary sanction shall be given to the person in charge and the directly responsible person by their own units or the higher authorities."

In addition, the Committee suggests the addition of a second clause to this article: "Those who refuse to accept the disciplinary sanction meted out under the provision of the preceding clause may apply for reconsideration of the decision or file a suit."

3. The draft amendment added quite a number of supplements to the criminal acts which require criminal prosecution in accordance with Article 31 of the law on the protection of cultural relics. The draft amendment stipulates that 10 of the 11 kinds of criminal acts which are punishable by administrative means require criminal prosecution if the act involves a serious violation. Some Standing Committee members and comrades from departments concerned suggested that the provisions on seeking criminal liability as contained in Article 31 of the law on the protection of cultural relics do not present any problem in principle, and therefore need not be revised. Nevertheless, I propose that the following revisions and supplements be made to Article 31:

The following provisions should be added to Article 31: (1) "Where a museum, library, and a unit owned by the whole people sells or privately presents as gift cultural relics under its custody to non-state-owned units or to individuals, the person in charge or the person directly responsible for the act must be prosecuted for criminal liability in accordance with Article 187 of the criminal law"; (2) "State functionaries who illegally possess state-protected cultural relics by abusing power shall be punished as if they had committed the crime of corruption; those who commit serious crimes resulting in the damage of valuable cultural relics shall be prosecuted for criminal liability according to Article 187 of the criminal law." The clause "Stealing valuable cultural relics for export" contained in item 2, Section 1 of Article 31 is to be revised to "Smuggling cultural relics whose exports are banned by the state;" the clauses "Those who secretly sell privately collected valuable cultural relics to foreigners shall be punished as if they had committed the crime of stealing valuable cultural relics for export" contained in Section 3 of Article 1 are to be revised to "Any organization or individual that secretly sells or presents as gift to foreigners cultural relics whose exports are banned by the state shall be punished as having committed the crime of smuggling." Necessary revision will be made to the provision "Those who secretly excavate sites of ancient cultural remains and ancient tombs without permission shall be punished as having committed the crime of theft." The decision on the punishment for the crime of secretly excavating sites of ancient cultural remains and ancient tombs without permission will be made by the Standing Committee. The following provisions are to be supplemented to the

criminal law: "Those who secretly excavate sites of ancient cultural remains of historical, artistic, and scientific value without permission shall be given a prison term ranging from three to ten years together with a fine; those who commit lighter crimes shall be given a prison term or detained to undergo labor transformation of three years or below, plus a fine; the following types of persons shall receive a prison term of 10 years or more, life imprisonment, or the death sentence, together with a fine or confiscation of property:

"(1) Those who secretly excavate sites of ancient cultural remains and ancient tombs which have been determined to belong to key national and provincial units charged with the protection of cultural relics;

"(2) The leaders of the groups or gangs committing the crime of secretly excavating sites of ancient cultural remains and ancient tombs;

"(3) Those who commit the crime of secretly excavating sites of ancient cultural remains and ancient tombs on more than one occasion;

"(4) Those who secretly excavate sites of ancient cultural remains and ancient tombs, steal valuable cultural relics, or cause their serious destruction.

"All the cultural relics stolen from secret excavation of sites of ancient cultural remains and ancient tombs shall be confiscated."

Xiang Chunyi said: The law committee suggests that Articles 30 and 31 of the law on the protection of cultural relics be re-promulgated after they are amended correspondingly in accordance with the above proposed revisions.

Tobacco Monopoly Studied

OW2206103191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1030 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)—Song Rufen, vice chairman of the Law Committee under the National People's Congress (NPC), made a report to the 20th session of the Seventh NPC on the outcome of examining the draft law on tobacco monopoly sales, held today.

Song Rufen said: In June 1990, the 14th Session of the Seventh NPC carried out a preliminary examination of the tobacco monopoly sales law (draft). In accordance with the opinions expressed during the deliberations by the NPC Standing Committee and the Financial and Economic Committee as well as by various localities and departments, the Law Committee has examined the draft law on tobacco monopoly sales. The Law Committee is of the opinion that in order to administer the tobacco monopoly sales, and organize the production and business operation of tobacco monopoly sales products in a planned way, it is necessary to enact this law. Basically, the draft law is practicable. At the same time, we put forward the following proposals for amendment:

I. The draft law stipulates: "Tobacco production enterprises must carry out the production according to the production plan issued by state planning department, and the variety plan issued by the State Council's department in charge of tobacco monopoly sales, and the product quality must conform to state standards. No localities and departments shall issue any excess production plan ultra vires the state plan to the tobacco production enterprises." "Cigarette papers, filter tips, threadlike binding materials for cigarette-making, [yan yong si shu 3533 3938 4828 2631], and machinery specifically used in the tobacco industry shall be centrally distributed and allocated by nationwide tobacco companies; and production enterprises shall not market them by themselves." Some committee members, localities, departments, and cigarette factories have raised the point that with the stipulation in the draft law that the production quantity plan and variety plan of 146 cigarette factories nationwide to be decided by the tobacco monopoly sales bureau, and with the unified distribution and allocation of the raw materials, and accessory materials used by these factories to be administered by the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration, there will be over centralization and over tightening, thereby restricting the positive growth of the enterprise, and the plan will not work. After reviewing the matter with the NPC's Financial and Economic Committee, the State Council's Bureau of Legislative Affairs, and the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration, we propose to amend the draft law thus: "The total annual production plan of cigarettes, cigars for various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, shall be issued by the State Council's planning department. The annual total production plan of cigarette papers and cigars for enterprises producing tobacco products shall be issued by tobacco companies at the provincial level in accordance with the plan issued by the State Council's planning department. Local people's governments shall not issue excess production assignment to enterprises producing tobacco products. Any production of cigarettes and cigars by enterprises for production of tobacco products in excess of the total annual production plan must obtain the approval by nationwide tobacco companies.

National tobacco companies shall issue the target of cigarette production by grade and by variety to various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities basing on the annual total production plan issued by the planning department of the State Council. The provincial tobacco companies shall issue cigarette production target by grade and by variety to tobacco products production enterprises basing on the by grade and by variety production target issued by the national tobacco companies. Tobacco products production enterprises may make appropriate adjustment to the by grade and by variety cigarette production target within the limit of their total annual production plan." "Enterprises producing cigarette papers, filter tips, threadlike binding materials for cigarette-making, and machinery specifically used in tobacco industry may sell their products

only to tobacco companies and tobacco products production enterprises with tobacco monopoly production enterprise license."

2. The draft stipulates: "After the seedlings for growing of tobacco leaves are examined and approved by the national or provincial tobacco variety assessment committee, the local tobacco companies shall organize the supply of the seedlings to the growers, and the tobacco leaves growers are not allowed to breed and cultivate tobacco seedlings of their own choice. Tobacco leaves shall be procured by local tobacco companies and their representative units in accordance with the procurement contract and the state's regulations on standards and prices in a unified manner, no other units or individuals shall conduct procurement of tobacco leaves."

Some committee members and localities proposed that the law should take the state's as well as the tobacco farmers' interests into consideration, the draft classified tobacco seedlings as a monopoly sales item, specified that tobacco seedlings are to be supplied exclusively by tobacco companies, and prohibited tobacco leaves growers from breeding and cultivating tobacco seedlings of their own choice; these measures are too restrictive and are impractical. In addition, the draft only specified that tobacco companies shall procure tobacco leaves in accordance with the procurement contract in a unified manner, it must also specify that should there be any excess production arising from bumper harvest when tobacco farmers had kept to the area of cultivation as agreed upon in the procurement contract, tobacco companies must procure all excess production. As such, it is proposed to delete "tobacco seedlings" from the list of tobacco monopoly sales items specified in the draft; to delete "tobacco leave growers are not allowed to breed and cultivate tobacco seedlings of their own choice" from the draft and to amend thus: "Tobacco growers should promote superior variety basing on local conditions. After the superior variety has been examined and approved by the national or provincial tobacco variety assessment committee, the local tobacco companies shall organize its supply to the growers." "Tobacco leaves shall be procured by local tobacco companies and its representative units in accordance with the states regulations on standards and prices in a unified manner, no other units or individuals shall conduct procurement of tobacco leaves. All tobacco leaves produced by tobacco growers from the area of cultivation as agreed upon in the procurement contract which meet the state's regulations on procurement standard must be procured by tobacco companies, and its grade and price must not be marked down."

Song Rufen also expounded on the suggestions for amendments to other articles and sections of the draft.

Justice Minister on Law for Managing Enterprises

OW2206183491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2000 GMT 21 Jun 91

[By reporter Chen Guangmin (7115 0342 2494) and correspondent Wang Zhongqi (3769 1813 1142)]

[Text] Shenyang, 22 Jun (XINHUA)—"Large and super-large state enterprises in the country must manage their business by means of law in a systematic and planned manner, beginning now. They should achieve 50 percent of the requirements this year, and all the requirements next year. Medium-size enterprises should conduct experiments on a selective basis, and they should be able to manage their business by law within five years. As for small enterprises, their jobs at present are to educate workers on legal affairs and conduct pilot projects on a selective basis and strive to manage all their business as soon as possible." These are the goals set by Justice Minister Cai Cheng at a recent meeting sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, and the Ministry of Justice to examine experiences gained by 100 enterprises in the country in studying and applying law and managing their enterprises by means of law.

Cai Cheng pointed out: Managing enterprises by law means that enterprises must educate their cadres, administrative personnel, and workers about legal affairs so that they may do their work lawfully. It means that enterprises should draw up their regulations and rules according to the constitution and other laws so that they will produce and manage according to law; and that enterprises will act lawfully in handling their relations with the state and among themselves, as well as in managing their own business. It also means that enterprises must protect their workers' master status and give full attention to their production enthusiasm according to law, and that enterprises should create sound production and order by ensuring good conduct in factory areas.

Cai Cheng maintained that improvement of enterprises' regulations and rules constitutes the central aspect of managing enterprises by means of law, and so all aspects of production and management—such as the systems governing workers' congresses, democratic management, cadre affairs, production, marketing, labor, safety, fiscal and accounting affairs, and auditing affairs—will all be standardized, institutionalized, and codified.

Cai Cheng said: Legal advisors are essential for managing modern business by means of law. Legal advisors should take part in major decisionmaking. They should provide legal services, take part in revising and examining contracts, participate in litigious and nonlitigious activities, provide mediation, and propagate legal knowledge.

Article Differentiates Human Rights Concepts

HK2506034491 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese
24 May 91 p 4

[Article by Xu Zhongdao (5171 1813 6670) and He Deliang (0149 1795 5328): "Drawing Clear Line Between Two Different Concepts of Human Rights"]

[Text] Over a certain period, the hostile forces in the West have stepped up their interference in our country's internal affairs by flaunting the banner of "human

rights;" and the domestic advocates of bourgeois liberalization have also echoed this. In order to smash their sinister scheme, it is necessary for us to make a serious analysis of "human rights."

Human rights is a concept with two connotations. On the one hand, it refers to citizens' personal freedom and other democratic rights; on the other hand, it refers to people's collective independence and collective rights for survival and development. The former is individual-oriented human rights; and the latter is human rights based on state and national interests. The combination of the two sides constitutes the contemporary concept of human rights.

Human rights is a complicated and profound theoretical issue, and it is also an issue of a pronounced class nature. In the last stage of feudal society, in order to oppose the feudal theocracy and the feudal autocratic system, to seize the state power, and to establish its own political rule, the bourgeoisie was the first to flaunt the banner of "natural rights." The bourgeoisie also advocated that "life, property, liberty, and equality are natural rights for all people with which they are born" and that state sovereignty belongs to the entire people and the government can only be the executor of the people's rights. This theory awakened the masses and played a great role in organizing the masses to participate in the bourgeois democratic revolution and winning the victory. Due to the great role of the human rights theory, after seizing the political power, the bourgeoisie took it as the underlying principle for legislation and for the formulation of their constitutions and laws. On the surface of their constitutions and laws, it seems that citizens may enjoy many rights; but in essence, the exercise of civil rights is constrained by people's property. So there is a mere form of equality and no genuine equality in reality, and it is a system for fooling and deceiving the masses. For example, it seems that the legal principle that "private property is sacrosanct and inviolable" protects the private property of every citizen; but in capitalist society, only a small number of capitalists rather than the broad laboring masses can possess a large quantity of private property. So the law in essence only safeguards the exploiting system of capitalism. As Marx pointed out, "the actual application of human rights, or bourgeois liberty, in terms of private property is nothing but the right to be selfish and to guarantee their own property and egoism." Of course, this does not mean that the people in the capitalist countries do not enjoy any democratic rights. What we want to stress is the fact that the degree of enjoying such democratic rights is pre-conditioned by not harming the fundamental interests and political rule of the bourgeoisie, and the exercise of such rights is also subject to a great many constraints. After capitalism developed into the stage of imperialism, in order to seek hegemony in the world, some imperialist states went all out to perpetrate a great many criminal acts of strangling Third World states and subverting socialist states under the pretext of "safeguarding human rights," and this further exposed the reactionary nature of their human rights theory.

To sum up, the concept of human rights advocated by the bourgeoisie is merely rights centered on individualism and enjoyed by a small number of people, and it is aimed at safeguarding the private property rights of the bourgeoisie.

On the contrary, the concept of human rights advocated by the proletariat refers to the rights of the proletariat and the broad laboring masses. Because socialist countries will be facing the danger of imperialist aggression and subversion over a fairly long time, the human rights that must be first striven for and upheld are collective-oriented human rights. Only by winning and maintaining the rights of the state and the nation for independence, survival, and development can there be national independence and regeneration and economic prosperity as well. Otherwise, the nation will lose all freedoms and self-determination rights and will become a vassal to the capitalist countries. At the same time, only when the rights of the state and the nation for independence, survival, and development are guaranteed can there be human rights for individual laborers. Therefore, in the aspect of foreign relations, our country perseveres in developing state-to-state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, perseveres in carrying out anti-imperialist and antihegemonic struggle, not only actively striving for our nation's rights for independence, survival, and development but also actively supporting and safeguarding other Third World nations' rights for independence, survival, and development. In the aspect of domestic policies, the broad laboring people are given wide-ranging rights for freedom, equality, and democracy. According to the general principle that "all powers belong to the people," the PRC Constitution stipulates that the people can enjoy a wide range of rights for political participation, freedoms, benefits, guarantees, and equality. The status of the masses as masters of the state also finds concrete expression in many other laws.

In short, human rights is not the sole property of the Western capitalist countries. The differences between us and them do not lie in the question of whether there should be human rights or not; instead, the differences lie in what kind of human rights should be upheld. We only stress the pronounced class nature of human rights, uphold the human rights for the collective and for the broad masses of laboring people, and oppose the abstract and idealist concept of liberty, equality, and human rights which transcend classes. We are making efforts to transform human rights through the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship so that human rights can really be enjoyed by most people. As long as people become more clearly aware of these points and draw a clear line of demarcation between the two different concepts of human rights, they will be able to effectively resist the "human rights" propaganda offensive and the "human rights" diplomacy launched by the hostile forces in the West and also smash their attempt to effect "peaceful evolution" and subvert our country's socialist system.

Government Gives 'Top Priority' to Environment

HK2206025091 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
22 Jun 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia]

[Text] The government has promised to give top priority to improving the environment by curbing industrial pollution and speeding up urban infrastructural projects.

The Ministry of Construction and the State Agency of Environmental Protection are working together on a national programme aimed at improving environmental conditions before the turn of the century.

The major tasks will be to stop deterioration of urban environments, protect the sources of drinking water, improve and maintain environmental quality around residential and tourist regions and keep the environment in step with economic and social advancement.

The ministry said if these targets were fulfilled by the year 2000, dust density in the urban atmosphere should be markedly reduced, while more than 95 percent of drinking water sources would be up to the State standard.

By 1995, more than 70 percent of industrial waste water should be treated before being discharged into the environment. The treatment rates for industrial waste gas and solid refuse should be raised to 74 and 35 percent respectively.

Green space would be increased by 5 percent in cities and towns and the green area per capita would be increased by at least one square metre, according to the draft programme.

Domestic refuse will be cleared on time every day, with 15 to 20 percent of it subject to treatment to make safe any harmful substances.

Renovation of public toilets will be carried out in all cities and towns, with more well-equipped facilities in the tourist and central urban districts.

Arterial highways as well as more than 90 percent of the urban roads are to be paved with asphalt and infrastructural facilities including bridges, street lamps, drainage and flood-control projects should be kept intact.

The installation rates of tap water, cooking gas and central heating in each city and town must reach 92, 50 and 15 percent, respectively.

Between 1986 and 1989, the state invested more than 11.4 billion yuan (\$2.1 billion) in urban environmental construction, more than double the figure for 1981-85, and marked improvements have been achieved through cooperation between governments and residents.

Capacity of tap water increased by more than 16 million tons in cities across the country. The areas with central heating grew by 48.2 million square metres.

The amount of public garden for each urban resident rose from 2.8 square metres to 3.9.

Some new refuse and waste water treatment plants have been built, which expanded waste water disposal capacity by 1.54 million tons per day.

Government Strives To Improve Ethnic Policies

OW2206030091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0105 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—China has adopted many new measures in recent years to help the minority nationality people to develop their economies.

Ever since New China was founded in 1949, the central government has advocated and made many laws and regulations to guarantee that all nationalities are equal. The areas inhabited by the minority nationalities are autonomous, and their languages, characters, customs and traditional practices are respected.

Soinam, a Tibetan official and member of the National People's Congress, said that people from all the country's 56 nationalities have the right and opportunity to participate in the state supreme power organization—the National People's Congress. At present, the congress members from the ethnic nationalities amount to 15 percent, double the proportion of the minority nationality population among the country's total.

The autonomous regions have increased from one—the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region—to five autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 124 autonomous counties.

The regions also have made laws and regulations to protect and improve their traditional cultures, customs and religions. During the past 10 years the central government has allocated several hundred million yuan to renovate and build temples to meet their religious needs.

However, for geographical and historical reasons, most of the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities are economically backward.

In recent years China's central government has placed emphasis on helping the ethnic minorities develop their economies.

Youga, the director of the Nationalities and Religious Affairs Committee of Tibet, said that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90) the central government approved more than 150 large and medium projects for the western part of the country, mainly inhabited by ethnic minorities. These projects were all carried out later and shaped up a primary industrial system for these areas.

For instance, a sugar production base has been set up in south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, a coalfield in Inner Mongolia and an oilfield in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Meanwhile, China is promoting economic co-operation among the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities and border trade with foreign countries.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the five autonomous regions (Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Guangxi and Ningxia) signed more than 20,000 contracts for economic co-operation with the inland and coastal provinces in the areas of textile, machinery, electronics and sugar refinement, and introduced more than 10 billion yuan in investment and materials from the coastal provinces.

The five autonomous regions have established many enterprise groups and set up economic co-operation relations with dozens of foreign countries and regions. Meanwhile, many trading ports have been opened along the borders between the five regions and neighboring countries.

In the past, the central government used to aid the minority people without repayment. But now, the government tends to provide retrievable loans, which are mainly used to help develop production rather than be simply relief funds.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, China helped the ethnic minorities shake off poverty by establishing development funds and special allocations to build power stations, highways, and enterprises, and develop education.

The central government has also adopted policies favorable to the ethnic minorities.

In Tibet the local government has abolished agriculture and animal husbandry taxes, and many industrial and market taxes have been waived. All the tax revenues and other funds raised in Tibet are used in the region.

The local governments of the autonomous regions may promote diversified economic forms in the light of their specific local conditions, have their own independent rights to run their own finance and exploit the local natural resources in their own way.

An official of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission said that during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95) China's central government will continue to provide favorable treatment for the ethnic minority areas.

In the coming five years a large grain production bases is to be developed in Inner Mongolia and neighboring Ningxia. Some new railroads and highways are also to be built in Xinjiang, Qinghai and Tibet, the official said. Besides, China will put more emphasis on strengthening the exploitation of the energy resources and nonferrous metals in the western part of the country, where most of China's ethnic minorities live, the official added.

Catholic Leader Examines Religious Affairs

OW2206175091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1438 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)— The destiny of China's Catholic Church is closely bound up with that of the Chinese nation, China's Catholic leader Zong Huaide said in a recent interview with XINHUA.

"This conclusion is based on my experience as a clergyman," said the 74-year-old Zong.

Zong, a native of Shandong Province in east China, is a graduate of Furen University. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1943. Later he served at Jinan and other dioceses in Shandong Province.

"If a country is poor, weak and dependent on other countries, the church in that country will be controlled by other countries, too, and its clergymen and laity will be subjected to bullying and discrimination," Zong said.

In the 137 dioceses in old China, Zong recalled, only 29 Chinese were bishops, accounting for 21 percent of the total bishops in China at that time.

Since new China was founded in 1949, the Chinese Catholic Church no longer has to be a vassal of any other country and has embarked on a road of independence, self-reliance and self-administration of churches, he said.

Over the past few decades the endeavor to be self-reliant and independent exerted by the Catholic Church in China has won enthusiastic support from the Chinese Government.

The late premier Zhou Enlai, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, gave strong backing to the Chinese Catholic Church's anti-imperialist and patriotic movement in 1951, Zong said.

Premier Zhou told us, Zong recalled, that those who rely on others instead of on their own efforts are by no means strong men; only men with independence have a great future.

A fundamental change has taken place since Chinese Catholics became the real masters of the Chinese church, Zong said.

"We have built our own churches, publishing houses and various kinds of religious organizations, pre-school classes, convalescence centers and social welfare facilities," he said.

China's Catholic churches boast a total of three million believers. Over 960 clergymen and laity have been elected deputies to people's congresses at various levels and members of committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The Chinese church has established ties with Catholics in more than 90 countries and regions, Zong said.

As chairman of the Catholic Patriotic Association and the most authoritative person Zong has headed delegations on visits to European countries on many occasions.

Zong stressed that China's Catholic Church would not be independent without new China. Therefore, it should adhere to the stand of patriotism and Catholic piety, and the principle of independence, self-reliance and self-administration of churches so as to promote the charitable cause of Chinese Catholicism.

Military

Yang Baibing on Party's Leadership Over Army

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24 Jun 91 p 5*

[Article by Yang Baibing (2799 4101 0393); "Party's Absolute Leadership, Soul and Foundation of Our Army Building"]

[Text] We are ushering in the great 70th anniversary of the CPC while the hundreds of millions of servicemen and people throughout China, with high morale, are heading for the strategic goal of the second stage of socialist modernization. Assessing the situation today and reviewing the magnificent history and tremendous changes over the past 70 years, we are now full of confidence in the socialist cause and the reinvigoration of the Chinese nation. At this moment, all the party and the Chinese people of all nationalities throughout the country are having a grand celebration of this glorious anniversary. For the people's Army founded and fostered by the CPC, Chairman Mao, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, the best way to commemorate the party's birthday is to conscientiously uphold and implement the fundamental principle defining the party's absolute leadership over the Army and to faithfully perform the sacred mission assigned by the party and the state.

Upholding Party's Absolute Leadership Under New Situation Remains Crux to Army Building

As a fundamental principle for Army building, the party's absolute leadership over the Army has been set upon the founding of the Army. Over the past few decades, this Army has been unwaveringly and consistently upholding this principle. Nowadays, as a new situation has emerged, we are facing some new problems in upholding this principle. While the socialist cause is encountering temporary setbacks worldwide, we must steadfastly follow the socialist road with Chinese characteristics; while international hostile forces are stepping up their peaceful evolution strategy, we must firmly hold the socialist position; and, in the process of replacement of old leading bodies by new ones and the constant replenishment of the Army, we must make sure that the Army's fine traditions will be handed down from generation to generation. To achieve all the above tasks we must properly solve the essential historical issue concerning the party's absolute leadership over the Army.

Thanks to our arduous efforts and unremitting pursuit since the founding of the PRC and especially over the

past 10-odd years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's socialist cause has now arrived at another important period of development. The forthcoming 10 years will be a very crucial stage. At present, the world is witnessing a transition from the old world structure to a new one, and the situation is ever-changing and turbulent because of numerous intricate contradictions and conflicts. At home we have withstood severe tests, and China is now enjoying political and social stability and steady economic growth. However, class struggle will continue to exist within a certain extent for a long time to come, and will be closely related to international struggle, and factors unfavorable to security and stability will still have to be taken into account. All these factors determine that our road ahead might not be plain sailing, and we will still have to face pressure and various difficulties. To be sure, we have already set our strategic goal, and socialism with Chinese characteristics is an irreversible trend. However, in this country with a large population, a vast territory, but a relatively poor economic and technical basis, and given the complicated and ever-changing macroscopic environment, we need a firm political guarantee before we can concentrate on socialist modernization and handle our affairs well. The decisive, key link of the political guarantee is the upholding of the CPC's leadership over the entire socialist cause, including the state's armed forces. With a ruling party that sticks to the Marxist road and maintains flesh-and-blood ties with the people and with a people's Army that is strongly built under this party's leadership and command, we are bound to withstand all tests and readily surmount all obstacles and difficulties in our way ahead in the future. History has proved that this political guarantee is the very source of strength that will support us in braving all intimidation, withstanding any pressure arising from hegemonism and power politics, and defying any attempts to infringe the interests of China; that this is the very source of confidence that supports us in overcoming all kinds of difficulties and obstructions and striving to accomplish our set goal. It is in this sense that we assert that upholding the party's absolute leadership over the Army is one of our lifelines.

The living reality in China and abroad has shown that a people's Army under the leadership of a proletarian political party will serve as a great force to stop hostile forces from launching peaceful evolution and from subverting the socialist system; whereas destroying and undermining the relations between the party and the Army and repudiating the party's leadership over the Army are the important means the hostile forces use to promote peaceful evolution and an objective law of class struggle. Therefore, we must repeatedly carry out education about the party among party members, and those young comrades who do not have any inveterate understanding of the necessity of "the party's leadership over the Army"; in particular, must review over and over again this "old principle." By repeatedly reminding the vast number of cadres and fighters of this

tradition, we will be able to ensure that they will firmly bear in mind the principle on the party's absolute leadership over the Army.

In the new historical period, we need to deal with many problems in building the Army. As viewed from the overall situation, the need of ensuring that the Army always remains under the party's absolute leadership is an issue of still greater fundamental importance which is related to the Army's long-term development. Reviewing a series of instructions made these years on party building by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the leading comrades of the party's central authorities, we can see that the greatest hope and key requirement they placed on the Army is that it must always follow the party's direction, absolutely submit to the party's leadership, and retain forever its nature as the people's Army. Only when we link the party's absolute leadership over the Army with the intensification of the party's status as a ruling party, with the adherence to the party's correct line, with the safeguarding of the motherland's unity, security, and perpetual political stability, and with the accomplishment of China's second-stage strategic goal of economic and social development and the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics, will we be able to have a clearer and more profound understanding of the reason why the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have repeatedly admonished us of this principle and why the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have repeatedly emphasized this necessity.

Upholding Party's Absolute Leadership a Must in Order To Retain Army's Nature as People's Army

The party's absolute leadership over the Army is a principle that was set during the initial period after the founding of this Army. As the kernel of Mao Zedong's thought on Army building, this principle is the product of the integration of Marxism-Leninism's theory on party and Army building and the reality of revolution in China, the cream of the Army's practical experience in its long course of development, and a fundamental principle guiding the relations between the proletarian political party and the proletarian Army.

The party's absolute leadership over the party is a must in order to implement and uphold Marxism's theory on Army building. China's new democratic revolution once faced three basic issues, namely, how a proletarian political party should be developed; what road the China revolution should follow and how a new-type people's Army should be built; and how a broad revolutionary united front should be established under the CPC's leadership. Our proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation headed by Comrade Mao Zedong succeeded in solving these three basic problems, thus ensuring the victory of the new democratic revolution. In the practice of revolution, our party put forth the necessity of exercising exclusive leadership over armed struggle, building a new-type proletarian Army, and implementing and

upholding the party's absolute leadership over the Army. Where did these guiding ideas stem from? In the final analysis, first, we learned them from the revolutionary teachers; and second, we were inspired by the enemy's suppression. Long ago, in "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels presented the well-known theory that the proletariat must overthrow the bourgeoisie with violence and thus establish its own rule." They later pointed out that "the first precondition for proletarian dictatorship is the proletariat's Army." Based on the Russian Revolution's practice, Lenin set forth that the Army was "an apparatus that fights for the workers' interests," "under the leadership of the progressive contingent of communism rich in experiences." These important inferences of revolutionary teachers have pointed out the extreme importance of founding a people's Army, and proposed such important theoretical principles that the proletarian political party must have control over its own armed force, that the Army must become the faithful apparatus used to realize the party program and lines. The salvos of the October Revolution sent us Marxism-Leninism, including the theory of seizing political power with violent revolution. The Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative realized the combination of this theory with the Chinese revolution in a creative way. During the period between the CPC's founding and its participation in the Northern Expedition, our party failed to have sufficient understanding of the importance of its independent control over the armed force. With the failure in the great revolution, the lesson drawn with blood enabled the party to have a clear picture of the extreme importance of control over the armed force. Beginning with the Nanchang Uprising, our party gradually took the road of founding a people's Army to unfold armed struggles. Along with such activities, the concept that "the party commands the gun" was gradually established. The "Directive of the Red Army General Political Department on Political Work Concerning Smashing the Enemy's Fourth Encirclement" in 1932 had for the first time explicitly proposed the need "to augment the absolute leadership of the proletarian vanguard—the Communist Party over the Red Army." Since then, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation including Comrade Mao Zedong have continuously summarized experiences and lessons in this arena. Consequently, the concept of adhering to the party's absolute leadership over the Army has become complete and perfect with each passing day from the ideological and theoretical to the system and regulations. The proposal of "absolute leadership" as well as the assurance of its implementation by a series of systems is our party's creation as well as the principle's major characteristic. The wording "absolute" shows the CPC is the party which solely and independently leads and commands this Army, and that our Army must completely and always place itself under the party leadership. This has not only fully embodied the requirements of Marxist theory on Army building, but also enriched and developed the theory itself.

Adhering to the party's absolute leadership over the Army is the inevitable requirement to maintain our Army's proletarian nature. When our Army first came into being, China had armed forces of every description, such as the Kuomintang (KMT) army, the warlords' armed forces, and spontaneous peasants' uprising troops. How did we account for the fact that our people's Army was capable of growing from small to big and weak to powerful, bringing about a proletarian regime with the people as the masters of the country? True, there are multiple reasons to explain the shaping of this historical consequence, but what was decisive was that our Army has always been under the correct leadership of the CPC, the proletarian vanguard, and always strived for the people's interests heart and soul. It was because of this that our Army with peasants as its bulk was capable of overcoming nonproletarian ideas of every description, avoided following in the footsteps of the warlords and roving rebel bands, became a new-type people's Army armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and won the support and love of people of all nationalities nationwide. It was because of this that our Army was able to boast a unified will, staunch solidarity, iron discipline, invincible spiritual impetus, and heroism. It was because of this that our party was capable of shaping wide-ranging strategies and tactics on the basis of people's war and displayed a great power for war derived from Army-people unanimity. Here lies the "secret" of our Army's capability of overcoming powerful enemies with inferior equipment and remaining invincible over the scores of years.

Adhering to the party's absolute leadership over the Army is the inevitable what our army requires to correctly perform its function. In the wake of our party's seizure of political power nationwide, our Army, as a pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship has undertaken a twofold task of externally resisting foreign aggression, defending the independence, integrity of territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests of the state; and internally fighting against subversion, safeguarding the socialist system and fruits of construction. Only by placing the Army under the party's absolute leadership, as was the case during the war years, will the Army remain invincible. In the wake of the PRC's founding, the Army should basically improve its combat effectiveness to smoothly fulfill all tasks, military, political, logistic, and scientific research and to correctly perform its functions; likewise, these can be realized only under the party's absolute leadership. More often than not, the Army meets extremely complicated circumstances, sometimes with various international and domestic contradictions and sometimes with contradictions between the enemy and people and contradictions among the people. Only by relying on the party's staunch leadership will it be possible for our Army to discern the general situation and fulfill its mission by always taking the position of the basic interests of the state and the people. Ours is a defense of the whole people; future anti-aggressive war can only be a people's war under modern conditions. Only by placing the Army under the

party's staunch leadership, relying on the powerful appeal and rallying force of the party shaped in the practice of long-term struggle will it be possible to extensively mobilize the people nationwide, so that our Army will obtain the powerful material and spiritual strength to overcome the enemy.

Adhering to the party's absolute leadership over the Army is an inevitable requirement of building a modern, regular revolutionized Army with Chinese characteristics. The future of our Army building is the continuation of the Army today and yesterday. Only by relying on the party's staunch leadership will it be possible to guarantee the smooth development of Army building and reform in a correct direction during the new historical period. The reason our Army is capable of smoothly realizing the strategic change in the guiding idea for Army building amid the changes of readjustment and reform in this period of historical transition over the past 10 years, with the accomplishments in restructuring, streamlining and reorganization, demobilizing one million troops, replacing old cadres with new in the top-echelon leadership, implementing the new system of military ranks, and always maintaining high-level centralization and unity, is none other than the leadership of the party. To realize the strategic goal of Army modernization from now on, we should continue to adhere to reform, develop and create conditions and augment the impetus for modernization through reform. This point is definitely beyond doubt. However, whether in reform or modernization, by no means should we "give up" our political advantages and our fine tradition of reform. It is imperative for us to adhere to and augment the party's leadership, always maintain the nature and fine tradition of the people's Army, and always make Army building harmonious with our national economic construction and the development of other undertakings. This being the case, it follows that in the whole course of modernization, the party's absolute leadership over the Army should be adhered to, with greater consciousness and resolution at that.

It Is Imperative To See the Leadership Structure of China's Armed Forces

Our party has included the Army it founded and commanded through long-term armed struggles in the state structure since the PRC's founding, so that it may shoulder the tasks assigned it by the constitution. As an important pillar of the state apparatus, the PLA has simultaneously become the party's Army as well as the national Army. Our party, state and Army are entirely unanimous on the class nature of the proletariat, the implications of serving the people heart and soul and the historical mission of building socialism and realizing the communist system. This has decided that in a new-type socialist country like ours, the relationships between party, state and Army is one of dialectical unity, and the party's leadership over the Army and the state's leadership over the Army are unanimous.

Based on the Marxist thesis regarding the state and through experiences accumulated since the founding of the PRC, our state structure, political structure, and related systems have drawn up the scientific rules defining the relationship between the party, the state and the Army. Their main features are as follows: Our country is a socialist state under a people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The working class exercises leadership over the state through its own vanguard, the Communist Party of China. With the National People's Congress as the fundamental political system, we implement a political party system characterized by multi-party cooperation led by the CPC. The CPC occupies a leading position in all affairs of the state, including leadership over our country's armed forces. A central military commission is set up in both the party and the state, with the members of the party's Central Military Commission also serving as members of the state's Central Military Commission and responsible to both the CPC Central Committee, the NPC, and the Standing Committee of the NPC. Such a leadership structure with Chinese characteristics suits our national and military conditions, embodies the demands of the Four Cardinal Principles which are the basis of our nation-building endeavors, organically integrates the party's and the state's leadership over the Army, facilitates the use of state tools to strengthen Army building, and offers favorable conditions for realizing the party's absolute leadership over the Army. At the same time, this system ensures a high degree of centralization and unification of the Army's highest leadership and command authorities. It will not only contribute to the administration of leadership over the Army during normal times, but also the administration of direct, swift and highly effective leadership over the Army in times of emergency or war.

Because this kind of leadership structure has accurately defined the position and role of the Army in the state structure and forcefully ensured the party's absolute leadership over the Army and the consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship, it is therefore inevitable that it should be vilified and attacked by hostile domestic and foreign forces seeking to subvert our people's government. One of their important weapons is a "non-partisan, apolitical Army." While these things may appear to be in vogue, they are really nothing new and are merely a rehash of theories of western bourgeois states. The bourgeoisie always avoids mentioning the class nature of the state, including that of the Army, in what may be said to be the concentrated manifestation of its class hypocrisy. Its declaration that the Army should be "neutral" and "non-partisan" is simply a form of deception. The state is a product of the irreconcilable contradictions among classes, and among the tools of the state, the forces of dictatorship like the Army and the police display the most vivid political and class characters. In fact, the Army of a bourgeois state is part of bourgeois politics and protects the entire politics of the

bourgeoisie. Appealing for an "apolitical Army" to promote politicization by the bourgeoisie, and engaging in so-called "pluralism" to foster integration by the bourgeoisie—these may be said to be the greatest inventions of the bourgeoisie and provide a beguiling disguise for the rule of bourgeois states. Why is it that a small handful of people clinging stubbornly to a bourgeois-liberal stand has also held on tenaciously to this gimmick? Looking at its essence, it is not hard to see that behind this viewpoint is a state pattern of the Western bourgeoisie, that is, an attempt to transform China into a bourgeois republic, including the abolition of the party's absolute leadership over the Army and the alteration of the proletarian nature of our Army. We cannot be too naive in this regard. Bitter lessons have shown that naivete on such a crucial life-and-death problem will lead to extremely serious consequences. Hence, in understanding and dealing with such major issues concerning political principles, we can only hold on to the proletarian standpoint and absolutely not to any other standpoints; we can only be guided by the Marxist thesis on the state and not by the bourgeois theories on the state; we may only consider the demands involved in the building of a modern and regular revolutionary Army with Chinese characteristics and not refer to the bourgeois theories and models on Army building. This is the fundamental principle which should be mastered by every comrade and the fundamental attitude which he should adopt.

Conscientiously Apply the Principle of Upholding the Party's Absolute Leadership over the Army in the Actual Building of the Army.

Concerning such a vital question as the upholding of the party's absolute leadership in efforts to build our Army, it is indeed necessary to clarify thinking and understand further, by integrating theory with practice and old traditions with new realities. But more importantly, it is necessary to apply this basic principle realistically in the actual building of the Army through the serious and responsible work of party organizations at all levels and of the vast masses of party members. To do so, we have to continue to abide by the theories and ideas of Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and other older generation proletariat revolutionaries on building the party and the Army and to carry out the spirit of the directives of the party central committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission in order to further step up the political building of the Army by ensuring its political competence at all times.

It is necessary to do a good job relentlessly in the study of the theories of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and in the inculcation of their political thoughts to lay a solid ideological foundation for the party's absolute leadership over the Army. At present, particular attention should be paid to a satisfactory settlement of the question of affirming political conviction. This is the "commanding elevation point" in ideological and political leadership. When the going gets tough, it is even more necessary to strengthen conviction. And because it is at these moments

that the faith of some people begins to waver, it is even more imperative to spread revolutionary theories and progressive political spirits among the troops. The influences of erroneous thinking of all sizes and shapes can be effectively resisted only by transforming the party's program, guidelines, and objectives into the political convictions of the cadres and soldiers, laying down a solid political foundation for the cadres and soldiers to love the Army and dedicate themselves to the cause of the national defense, enabling the troops to maintain a high degree of unanimity with the party Central Committee in terms of ideology, politics, and actions.

It is necessary to abide resolutely by the guideline of building a "revolutionary, young, educated, and professional Army" and to train and rear a large number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres. In the selection and training of the successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, it is necessary to focus first on the political qualities and to uphold the principle of excellence in both integrity and skills and of giving priority to political standards. People who deviate from the party in spirit and in substance should not be allowed into the leading teams at all levels. Because the Army holds the guns, the demands on the political qualities of the cadres should be stricter and no ambiguity allowed. This is the only way to ensure the organizational purity and firmness of our Army and keep the leadership authority always in the hands of people loyal to Marxism.

It is necessary to build the party organizations at all levels into the leading core needed to step up the overall building of the Army and consolidate as well as raise the fighting capability of the troops based on the demands of "study, unity, honesty, and truthfulness" and the requirements to "improve the organization, firm up the system, and strengthen leadership." The strength and power of the party organizations is the key behind our Army's "tenacious and courageous battles" during the difficult war years. At the same time, in view of the challenges posed by the fight against peaceful evolution, implementation of reform and opening up, and the relatively peaceful environment, it is only by building the party organizations at all levels satisfactorily and turning them into resolute leading cores around which the troops can rally and fight can there be an assurance that the troops will always obey the party and follow it with one heart.

It is necessary to promote resolutely the fine traditions of our party and our Army and to highlight the distinctive examples set by communists. The promotion of glorious traditions and the formation of fine styles depends primarily on action, not words. All party member cadres, especially the leading cadres, should draw a clear line and make a clear stand on the evil ways and practices which are incompatible with the character and style of a communist, and display a profound scorn and hatred for them. They should maintain at all times a selfless, hardworking, truthful, and honest style which is expected of us, affect and educate the cadres and soldiers

with these sterling qualities of a communist and set a fine example in words and deeds, and preserve the political color of the people's Army.

It is necessary to resolutely implement the series of fundamental systems regarding the party's absolute leadership over the Army and ensure a high degree of concentration and unification in the Army. These fundamental systems which have been gradually formulated and established through long years of practice in our country's revolutionary struggles and Army building under the guidance of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought are very scientific. The establishment and implementation of these systems has resulted in a close integration of the party organization and the system of troops building, achieved an inherent unity among party leadership, administrative leadership and military command, thus forming a complete but tight system of absolute party leadership over the Army. We should fully implement this complete system which has been tested through long years of practice. No wavering may be permitted in any single part.

The CPC has had a history of 70 years of glorious struggles, while our Army has also had 64 extraordinary years under the party's leadership. The party's absolute leadership constitutes the soul and basis of the efforts to build our Army. This is the fundamental conclusion made by history. Under the new circumstances, as long as the commanders and fighters of the entire Army rally closely around the party central committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, resolutely abide by the orders of the party, and preserve the distinctive features and advantages of the "party commanding the guns," then our Army will never fail the party, the country and the people, whether in the raging battlefields or in the gunless struggles because it will fulfill its mission and be unconquerable!

PLA Places Priority on Political Construction

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[By Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)—All levels of party committees at regiment level and above of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] should earnestly implement a series of important instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on strengthening party construction; always give priority to political construction; strive to be firm in political orientation, solid in workstyle, diligent in work, strong in collective leadership; and devote full attention to the role of central leadership in the course of revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing the Army.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took over the work of the Central Military Commission, the Army's political work has seen new and major developments. The fundamental principle of Mao Zedong's thought on Army building has further taken

root in the whole Army, and party building has been further strengthened. In the last several years, party committees at regimental level and above have taken the complex and changeable situation at home and abroad into consideration and, in line with the demands for "study, unity, integrity, and seeking truth" set by the Central Military Commission, have stressed the political building of party committees, consolidated and strengthened the party's absolute leadership over the Army, maintained a high degree of concentration of unity in the Army, promoted the overall rise in the Army's combat strength, and ensured the successful fulfillment of various tasks.

The Army has done a good job in studying Marxist theory and the Four Cardinal Principles. It has raised levels of consciousness for holding identical views with the CPC Central Committee. In line with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on strengthening the studying of Marxist theory among cadres, the PLA General Political Department made a unified arrangement on theoretical study in the whole Army and formulated seven sets of systems for cadres at regimental level and above to perfect their theoretical study. Units at Army level and above sponsored several study classes on Marxist philosophy and theory on party construction, organized party committee members at regimental level and above in several groups to earnestly study the basic theory of Marxism, relevant works of Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and the party's line, principles, and policies. Last year, various levels of party committees of the whole Army also carried out indepth studies on the Four Cardinal Principles with emphasis on enhancing conviction for socialism. Some 500 leading cadres at Army level or above and nearly 10,000 cadres at divisional and regimental levels lectured Army units. Their lectures vividly integrated with current state and military affairs, reform, and opening. It is gratifying to see Army officers personally delivering "main courses." Through constant studying, party committee members at regimental level and above have raised their levels in political theory; their understanding of the correctness of the line, principles, and policies of the party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee; and further increased their trust in the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core. They are at the forefront of the struggle against corrosion, infiltration, and "peaceful evolution." They voluntarily uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Army. When confronting major issues of principle, they take a firm, clear-cut stand and maintain the nation's stability and unity.

All levels of party committees in the Army readjusted leading bodies at regimental level and above according to the principle of placing emphasis on both ability and political integrity of the members of leading bodies. They further enhanced the building of party committees organizationally. According to a CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission arrangement, readjustments of leading bodies at the Army level and above and leading bodies at divisional and regimental

levels were carried out last year. The readjustment was to ensure that all levels of central power in the Army would be firmly held by those outstanding cadres who are loyal to Marxism and have ability and political integrity. When selecting and promoting cadres, all levels of party committees stressed the political performance of cadres; earnestly enforced regulations on the service of active duty Army officers; implemented exchanges of cadres at Army levels and above; let cadres assume various posts; and paid attention to improving the whole structure of leading bodies while raising the quality of the individual cadre. Through readjustment, central bodies at regimental level and above have been generally strengthened. According to cadres and fighters, leading bodies at regimental level and above have earnestly and resolutely implemented the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. They show a down-to-earth workstyle, set strict requirements for themselves, work earnestly to improve themselves, and show full enthusiasm for work.

In accordance with high standards, party committees have strengthened themselves in ideology and work style and developed the noble spirit of being selfless, honest, and clean. PLA party committees at and above regimental level have regarded maintaining upright and honest administration as an important part of building its party committee's ideology and workstyle; generally formulated and perfected relevant regulations and measures for developing honest administration; and strengthened the supervision and inspection on honest administration building. After readjusting the leadership at and above regimental level, new leading comrades have exercised strict self-discipline and handled issues on housing and the use of vehicles strictly according to regulations. During handing-over ceremonies, leading bodies of many party committees have insisted on drinking a cup of plain tea and handled their work with diligence and thrift. Facilities in the leading cadres' offices and party committee conference rooms of some units are spartan. However, "the grass-roots units should have a better living standard even at the expense of the leading organs." These leading organs have insisted on investing limited funds in the grass-roots units and have strived to improve the material and cultural lives of the grass-roots companies. Last year, the discipline inspection commissions of 14 units at or above the regimental level were elected "all-Army advanced discipline inspection organizations" and commended, respectively, by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission, and the PLA General Political Department. Party committees at various levels have maintained a workstyle of waging a hard struggle and good work attitude, spending most of their energy in doing actual work, laying the foundation, and increasing the troops' fighting capability. Last year, some 10,000 party committee members at and above regimental level of the PLA went to stay at some grass-roots units to help improve their work and gain firsthand experience; they shared "five together's" [wu tong 0063 0681] with cadres

and fighters. Some major leading comrades at military regional level have visited all their subordinate troops at and above regimental level; they investigated and studied at many remote platoons and hard-working companies on highlands and islands, as well as deep in the forests and in the Gobi Desert.

Various rules governing inner-party life have been conscientiously implemented to ensure that "the members of the party committee" work as one for further progress. In recent years, the PLA's party committees at and above regimental level have formulated and perfected a series of systems and regulations on strengthening the party committee's collective leadership, rigorously enforcing rules on inner-party life, improving the leadership's work style and forging close ties with the masses. The above measures have enabled party committee construction to gradually move on to a systematized and regularized track. Party committee members at various levels have earnestly implemented a system under which they play a dual role in the regular activities of their party organizations [guo shuang chong zu zhi sheng huo 6665 7175 6850 4859 4930 3932 3172]. They have conscientiously accepted the masses' supervision, participated in their party cells' regular meetings as ordinary members, voluntarily reported their thinking, and listened to the masses' critical opinions. According to statistics, last year more than 95 percent of the PLA's party committees at and above regimental level have, in accordance with regulations, held party committees' meetings of democratic life, which launched solemn and earnest criticisms and self-criticisms on the existing problems in the party committees. While strengthening the development of the party committees' system, party committees at and above regimental level have paid particular attention to implementing the democratic centralism and implementing the system of leading cadres having divisions of labor with individual responsibilities under the unified collective leadership of the party committees. They have regarded the above implementation as one of the basic systems for upholding the party's absolute leadership over the Army and for playing the role of leadership with the party committee as the nucleus. All important work in the Army has been persistently and collectively discussed and decided by party committees, and generally the unity of the party committees is fairly good. In accordance with the requirements of "political competence, military toughness, strict discipline, good workstyle, and effective security measures" [bao zhang you li 0202 7140 2589 0500], the PLA's party committees at various levels have strengthened Army construction in an all-round manner by persistently regarding party building as the main aspect, military training as the center, and fighting force as the standard. On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the CPC, more than 18 PLA's party committees at and above regimental level have been commended by the PLA General Political Department. Many members of party committees at Army, divisional, and regimental levels were also among the 200 advanced party members commended by the PLA.

Yang Baibing Meets Outstanding Party Members

*OW2506223991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0748 GMT 25 Jun 91*

[By Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—To mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] held an all-army meeting today to report on the deeds of excellent Communist Party members in Beijing. Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Political Department, and leading comrades from the three PLA general departments and various major units of troops stationed in Beijing attended the meeting. They also met with representatives of excellent party members before the meeting.

Those who spoke at the meeting today were Feng Zuanshu, training captain of the Navy's "Zhenghe Warship;" Li Wenhua, political commissar of a division in the Beijing Military Region; Wang Keming, squad leader of a communications command in the Nanjing Military Region; Wang Quanzhou, political instructor of a Air Force unit; Long Chengxiang, squad leader of a unit in the Chengdu Military Region; and Zhang Guangshu, deputy director of a hospital in the Jinan Military Region. Their firm convictions in waging an unremitting struggle for the communist cause, magnanimity characterized by selflessness and dedication, indomitable revolutionary spirit, honesty in performing their duties, and impeccably noble spirit have deeply moved over 2,000 representatives of party members who attended the meeting.

In his speech, Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the General Political Department, asked Communist Party members of the whole army to always bear in mind the mission of a communist, faithfully carry out a communist's duties, and take practical steps to become proletarian vanguard fighters. He said: Only by strengthening communist convictions can we maintain a correct political direction under various complex situations, consciously implement the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly, struggle arduously on duty, make new contributions toward the army's modernization, and develop strong binding and influential power to unite the masses to advance together.

Representatives of excellent party members from all services of the Armed Forces will also make reports to troops stationed in Beijing.

NDSTIC's Ding Henggao on Military Progress

*HK2406075391 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0944 GMT 10 Jun 91*

[Report: "Ding Henggao Describes Great Achievements in China's National Defense Science, Technology"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Lieutenant General Ding Henggao, director of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission [NDSTIC], said today that over the past 30 years, China has achieved universally acknowledged tremendous successes in nuclear technology, rockets and missiles, satellite launching, weaponry experiments, and other spheres of science and technology for national defense and has enhanced its national defense capacity. Ding Henggao made these remarks at the conference of the NDSTIC held today to commend advanced units and individuals.

Over the past 30 years, the director in charge of scientific research and major experiments of the Chinese Army's weaponry said, China has successfully conducted more than 30 nuclear experiments and made new progress in the peaceful use of nuclear technology; conducted thousands of various types of rocket launching experiments; and launched 30 man-made satellites and accurately recovered 12 retrievable satellites, the rate of recovery reaching 100 percent.

Lieutenant General Ding Henggao continued that China has also completed thousands of conventional weaponry experiments and large wind tunnel experiments, launched intercontinental carrier rockets to the south Pacific Ocean, and conducted experiments of launching missiles from submarines. The successful launching of the Asiasat-1 communications satellite and the Long March-II booster rocket has enabled China's space technology to enter the international market. China has become one of the five countries which can independently master nuclear and space technology.

The scientific research institutes and bases of the NDSTIC have also attained major high scientific and technological achievements in missile launching, space monitoring, nuclear experiments, and the Galaxy supercomputer, Ding said. Since 1978, the organs and units under the NDSTIC have won 321 state and ministerial level invention and natural science awards, and have trained thousands of engineers and scientists.

Working for a long time in the deserts, deep mountains, and plateaus where conditions are hard, the broad ranks of scientific and technological personnel and Army officers and men of the NDSTIC have developed a unique work method. Ding Henggao summarized it as: The spirit of self-reliance, plain living and hard struggle, seeking truth from science, cooperation and coordination, and dedication.

The current conference of heroes and models is the largest of its kind held by the NDSTIC since its founding over the past 30 years or so. The models included the "Yangpingli Exemplary Meteorological Station," "Nuclear Radiation Monitoring Vanguard Company," and "Artillery Experiment Hero Company." A total of 22 advanced collectives and 39 exemplary figures won first class merit citations.

Army Family Planning Conference Held in Beijing

HK2506071591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0743 GMT 18 Jun 91

[By Dou Guojie (4535 0948 2638) and Guo Diancheng (6753 3013 2052); "All-Army Family Planning Conference Opens in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing 18 Jun (XINHUA)—According to information, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the whole Army scored marked results in family planning. Beijing, Jinan, and Chengdu Military Regions have, in turn, been chosen as red flag, or advanced, family planning units in the whole country and the whole Army. For five consecutive years, a majority of units above the division level met the demand of no births beyond the plan, no births exceeding quota, and no later-stage induced delivery. Some 6,000 officers and soldiers voluntarily gave up the right to have a second child; more than 300 units and 140 individuals were cited by the state and the three PLA General Departments respectively; more than 1,000 units above the regiment level were chosen as advanced family planning units by the people's governments in the localities in which they were garrisoned. For seven consecutive years, the planned birth rate, birth control rate, and the rate of receiving single child certificates in the whole Army met the demands and goals set by the Central Military Commission.

The All-Army Family Planning Conference: Used the spirit of the Family Planning Forum, which was convened by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, as the guiding principle; considered the Army's actual situation; summed up past experiences; planned for the future; and seriously implemented the "Decision by the CPC Central Committee and State Council on Strengthening Family Planning and Strictly Controlling Population Growth" and the Central Military Commission's instructions on family planning work, further promoting a profound development of family planning in our Army.

The members of the Leadership Group for All-Army Family Planning, the leaders concerned from various major units of the whole Army, and representatives from advanced units and individuals attended the meeting.

Senior Chengdu Military Officers Killed in Crash

HK2506005491 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 25 Jun 91 p 12

[By Cary Huang]

[Text] Two lieutenant generals and 17 other senior military officers of the Chengdu Military Area Command died in a helicopter crash in Tibet last week.

The crash, one of the worst in the history of Chinese air force, involved an US-made fighting helicopter.

The officers were on board the aircraft to inspect a massive military exercise in Tibet, sources close to the military area command told THE HONGKONG STANDARD.

The crash came one minute after take-off. The helicopter was said to have nose-dived for several hundred metres after its propellers suddenly stopped.

The crash is being investigated by a task force from the Central Military Commission (CMC), which oversees China's military affairs. Initial findings showed no foul play.

The two lieutenant generals were believed to be the deputy commanders of the Chengdu Military Area Command. But the sources said one may have been the commander of the Tibetan Sub-Military Area Command, which is under the Chengdu Command.

One of the lieutenant generals was identified as Zhang, the sources said.

The last-known air incident involving the death of senior military officers occurred in the early 1970s. General Pi Dingjun, commander of the now defunct Fuzhou Military Area Command, died in the incident.

Bodies of the latest victims were sent to Chengdu at the weekend and a memorial ceremony was scheduled this week at Chengdu command headquarters.

Chinese military authorities have yet to announce the deaths. It is common for authorities not to announce news of this kind immediately.

The helicopter was said to have been imported from the United States few years ago. One squadron of such aircraft are deployed in Tibet.

Other officers killed in the crash included a brigadier and colonels, most of whom were believed to be senior aides to the lieutenant generals.

It was not known if some of them were dispatched by the CMC or headquarters of the People's Liberation Army.

Usually the central military departments would send their senior officers to inspect massive military exercises in the regions.

Some senior leaders of the CMC, including chairman and Communist Party General-Secretary Jiang Zemin, might attend the function.

Condolence messages were expected to be sent to the victims' families from veteran leaders, such as retired CMC chairman Deng Xiaoping and incumbent Vice-Chairman Yang Shangkun.

The Chengdu Military Area Command covers all southwestern China, including Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan and Tibet.

Mao Zhiyong at Jiangxi Urban Militia Conference

HK2206075691 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The People's Liberation Army [PLA] Jiangxi Provincial Command called a provincial on-the-spot conference on urban militia work to exchange experience

in carrying through the work organizationally, politically, and militarily in Nanchang today to mark the 29th anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's instruction on carrying through militia work organizationally, politically, and militarily; assess the experience in urban militia work over the last few years; and study ways and measures to strengthen militia work under the new situation. Mao Zhiyong, Wu Guanzheng, Liu Fangren, (Ma Shichang), Zhang Chuanshi, and others attended the conference. [passage omitted]

Major General Zhang Chuanshi, member of the provincial party committee standing committee and commander of the PLA Jiangxi Provincial Command, delivered a speech. He said: Over the last five years, all levels of party committees, governments, and people's armed forces departments have resolutely carried out a series of instructions on improving militia work issued by the State Council and Central Military Commission, regarding carrying through militia work organizationally as the basic task. After working in unity and overcoming various difficulties, they have succeeded in enabling urban militia to expand along a healthy path. They took political work as the lifeblood of militia work with the result that urban militia accomplished all tasks assigned; focused on strengthening militia militarily to raise the militia's fighting capacity; mobilized militia to take a lead in building the two civilizations thus promoting political stability and economic development in cities; and upheld the principle by which the party commands the gun to rationalize the relationship between departments on the one hand and regions on the other, thus strengthening leadership over urban militia work. The rich experience provided by our urban militia work over the last five years boils down to one point: We must firmly and unshakably carry through militia work organizationally, politically, and militarily.

The basic principles for our future militia work in Jiangxi are: In line with the requirements for militia work that militia must be strengthened organizationally, politically, and militarily and that militia contingents must be ready to assemble at the first call and capable of fighting, we will strengthen our militia with primary militia as the key link, militia contingents of major and medium-sized enterprises as the backbone, militia contingents in the tertiary industry as reserve forces, militia companies and battalions as the basis, and militia emergency detachments as the fist [quan tou 2164 7333] and try our best to keep abreast of the times. We will strengthen basic units and carry out the work plans in a down-to-earth manner to achieve practical results to attain the second-step strategic objective set by the State Council and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for building up reserve forces set by the militia headquarters and local military command. [passage omitted]

Inner Mongolia District Marks CPC Anniversary

SK2506085291 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 June, more than 1,000 officers and soldiers of the Inner Mongolia Military

District and the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Hohhot ceremoniously met together to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. At the meeting, Fang Chenghai, deputy commander of the regional military district, made a speech. After reviewing the glorious career of the CPC in the past 50 years or more, he said: The PLA is an Army founded and led by the CPC, and is an armed force to execute the party's political tasks and to struggle for the implementation of the party's guiding principles and line. The most fundamental reason why our Army has developed to such a strong revolutionary army today is that our Army has persisted in the absolute leadership of the party over the Army. During the new historical period, we must carry forward the fine tradition that the People's Army is loyal to the party, and must ensure that the barrel of a gun always obeys the command of the party. Party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of party members should conscientiously study the theory of party building, strive to strengthen the building of organization and work style, and constantly enhance the cohesive force and fighting power and give full play to their vanguard and exemplary role in the struggle of defending our country and the frontier.

At the meeting, (Bayaertu), deputy commander of the regional military district, read out the notice of the party committee of the regional military district on commending advanced party organizations, outstanding party affairs workers, and excellent party members.

Jiang Chunyun Attends Shandong Military Meeting

SK2506085391 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] The provincial meeting of secretaries of party committees of the People's Armed Forces departments at three levels was held in Jinan on 24 June. The main tasks of this meeting were to relay and study the important directive of Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, on building the militia and reserve force, sum up our province's experience in placing the armed forces departments under party administration, study and formulate measures for further strengthening the work of placing the armed forces departments under party administration, and strive to create a new situation in placing our province's armed forces departments under party administration and in the militia and reserve service work.

Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region, Song Qingwei, political commissar, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, first secretary of the party committee of the provincial military district, Yan Zhuo, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region, Yi Yuanqiu, commander of the provincial military district, Zheng Guangchen and (Han Yonglu), deputy commanders of the provincial military district, (Yang Jujing), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, and secretaries of various

city and prefectural party committees, secretaries of party committees of various military subdistricts, and secretaries of various county, city and district party committees and people's armed forces departments attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Comrade Jiang Chunyuan relayed the important speeches of General Secretary Jiang Zemin on strengthening the building of militia and reserve service work. Comrade Yi Yuanqiu gave a report entitled: "Clearly Understand the Situation, Define the Tasks, Work in Unity, and Strive to Unceasingly Push Our Province's Militia and Reserve Service Work to a New Level." Yi Yuanqiu said: Over the past few years, the party committees and governments at all levels across the province, under the condition of the very complicated and heavy economic construction tasks, have correctly handled the relationship between economic construction and the building of national defense and attach importance to the building of militia and reserve service. Since 1986, the up-to-standard rate of militia training of the whole province has reached more than 98 percent. The province has had no accidents in the management of militia weaponry for five successive years, and was commended by the General Staff Headquarters and the Jinan Military region.

Economic & Agricultural

Coastal Development Aimed at Aiding Hinterland

HK2106143991 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 20 Jun 91 p 2

[*Special Article" by staff reporter Ho Ping (6320 1627): "China Speeds Up Omnidirectional Opening"]

[Text] The formulation of the Yunnan pattern for opening to the outside world is an important plan toward omnidirectional opening up and a component part of the peripheral development strategy, following the opening up of China's coastal areas.

According to an authoritative person of the relevant State Council research institute, implementation of the coastal development strategy ultimately is aimed at promoting the development of the hinterland. The economic development strategy for opening up and developing the peripheral regions is supplementary to that of the coastal areas and will bring common prosperity to the entire Chinese nation.

The years of silence in the peripheral regions of the mainland was broken recently by news spreading out every now and then. In addition to allowing Yunnan to open to the outside world by using the three passages of the Dehong Autonomous Prefecture, Xishuangbanna, and Hekou, the Chinese authorities also have adopted a series of plans toward omnidirectional opening up. These include:

—The state has decided to turn the Huang He Delta into a modern export-oriented economic zone in three

steps. That is to say, 10 years will be spent building the infrastructure in the delta, readjusting the allocation of productive forces, and intensifying the construction of key cities; another eight years will be spent building three major bases for energy, the chemical industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery; later on, Dongying City will be turned into an industrial port city with comprehensive functions.

—Expanding foreign trade and economic cooperation between Heilongjiang Province and the Soviet Union with a view to enhancing the province's industrial structure. Gradually advance from trade to cooperation in the fields of capital, technology, and production, and give an impetus to the opening up in the three northeastern provinces.

—Open the northwest gates in Xingjiang and Inner Mongolia to enter the markets of the Soviet Union and Mongolia, carry out economic association with economically developed provinces and cities in the south, and while expanding border trade in the west, develop close economic and technological cooperation with the eastern region and take the coastal region as a springboard to enter international markets.

—Spontaneously form a great southwestern economic coordination network among such provinces and regions as Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Guangxi, and Tibet, and for the purpose of "cooperation between regions and complementing each others' advantages," conduct close coordination in the fields of capital financing, technological cooperation, resource allocation, mutually beneficial trade, and personnel exchange, to change the practice of closed development of resources by each province or region into joint coordination and comprehensive development transcending provinces and regions.

—Develop the Panxi-Liupanshui area on a large scale, as well as the "golden triangle" in southwestern China which is to be listed as a very important area in the country's 19 key development areas or zones, and establish an ecological protection and resource development zone in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang. At present, large-scale preliminary preparations for developing and constructing this area are being speeded up.

The magnificent program to develop and open the peripheral regions has been placed on the Chinese authorities' agenda.

The high tide of China's opening to the outside world extends from the eastern coastal region to western China, accounting for over half the country's total area.

If analyzed geographically, China's peripheral regions do possess conditions for opening up. Some experts think that all the landlocked provinces and the regions on the borders, in fact, have conditions similar to the coastal areas for developing trade and economic cooperation with neighboring countries and regions, and they sometimes have more remarkable geographical advantages. For instance, products from southwestern China have all the favorable conditions to enter international markets.

When the construction of the Nanning-Kunming Railway is complete, the positional value of Yunnan and Guizhou will be entirely different, their relations with several coastal ports in Guangxi will resemble those between Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces and the Liaodong Peninsula, and they will become a hinterland relatively close to the sea. Many countries in South and Southeast Asia are now markets of fierce international competition; they are bounded by Yunnan, Guangxi and Tibet with a border of over 8,000 km. In the pattern of China's omnidirectional opening up, southwest China will turn from the country's "backyard" to a forward position for opening to the outside world.

If viewed from the external conditions, the peripheral regions are now at the opportune moment for opening up. In recent years, international political relationships have tended to be relaxed, the political deadlock between China and many Asian neighbors gradually has been broken, and China's relations with the Soviet Union and Mongolia in the north have taken a turn for the better. It is obvious that there are fine prospects for development of border trade and economic cooperation between China and its neighboring countries.

Proceeding either from reality or from a long-term point of view, people believe that the Chinese authorities are more concerned about the vast peripheral regions, in which national minorities make up most of the population, and about how to speed up resolving the problem of poverty to achieve common prosperity among all nationalities, and to ensure prolonged peace and order in the nation.

'Land Day' Marks Anniversary of Land-Use Law

OW2106202691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1408 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)—China has set its first "Land Day", also first of its kind in the world, for June 25 so as to make the public further aware of the importance of strengthening land-use control.

This was announced today in Beijing by Director Wang Xianjin of the State Land Administration.

June 25 this year marks the fifth anniversary of the issuing of the country's law on control of land use, and on the day a series of activities with the theme of "Land and China's Basic Conditions" will be conducted all over the country.

According to the official, China has faced numerous problems in the administration of land use, since the country's population takes up 12 percent of the world's total, while its area of cultivated land is merely seven percent of the world's total and is decreasing.

Zou Jiahua Speaks

OW2606081991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0910 GMT 25 Jun 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jiang Yaping (5592 0068 1627) and XINHUA reporter Zhao Peng (6392 7720)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—China's first "Land Day" falls on 25 June 1991, which is also the fifth anniversary of the promulgation of the "Land Management Law. Today, the National People's Congress [NPC] Financial and Economic Committee and the State Land Administration Bureau held a joint meeting at the Great Hall of the People to have an informal discussion on promulgating the "Land Management Law," implementing the basic state policy of the rational exploitation of land, and determining the important significance of "Land Day."

Vice Chairman Chen Muhua presided over the meeting. She first read the party and state leaders' inscriptions on land management. Jiang Zemin's inscription was "Protecting cultivated land is a matter of prime importance that concerns socialist development as a whole." Yang Shangkun's inscription was "Land management is a matter of importance that benefits the state as well as the people and brings benefit to the future generations." Li Peng's inscription was "Deeply value and rationally exploit each inch of land and conscientiously protect cultivated land. This is China's basic state policy which we must adopt on a long-term basis." Wang Zhen's inscription was "Land is the source of all production and subsistence of mankind." Lei Jieqiong, Wang Renzhong, and Wang Guangying also wrote inscriptions.

Vice Premier Zou Jiahua spoke at the meeting. He said: To determine the significance of China's "Land Day," we must attach great importance to the question of land as a very important issue in China's socialist modernization and deepen the sense of land among all people in society. He pointed out: At present, China's land issue is facing a grim situation. The average per capita arable land is dwindling; our arable land resources are inadequate; the contradiction between land supply and demand is extremely outstanding; the land issue has become a major conditioning factor for national economic and social development. Therefore, determining the significance of China's "Land Day" is not only a long-term, fundamental measure to further implement the "Land Management Law" and the basic state policy of "deeply value and rationally exploit each inch of land and conscientiously protect cultivated land," but also an important component part of education in national condition to be conducted in society as a whole. He called for people's governments at all levels to adopt various measures to conduct propaganda education on China's "Land Day" each year to deepen the sense of land of the whole nation so people will foster strong ideas of national land condition, state policy, and state law and social practices of treasuring land and exploiting land rationally and in accordance with law.

At the meeting, Vice Chairman Wang Hanbin went in particular into the question of promoting the legal system of land management and strengthening the supervision over and checking up on implementing land laws and regulations. He said: Since the "Land Management Law" was promulgated, 26 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in the country as a whole

have promulgated ways to enforce the "Land Management Law" and relevant local laws and regulations. In addition, the State Council has also promulgated one after another six administrative laws and regulations supporting the "Land Administration Law" so that the legal system of land management can be strengthened step by step and land management workers can manage land in accordance with law. He stressed that in the future the people's congresses at all levels should further strengthen the legal system on land management so that the land management law can have more supporting laws and become perfect. All departments in all localities should adopt effective measures to seriously protect enforcing land management laws and regulations and the basic state policy on land. People's congresses at all levels must strengthen supervision over the enforcement of the "Land Management Law." Departments concerned must investigate according to law any action against the "Land Management Law." It is necessary to strengthen the examination of enacting all laws and regulations concerning land. All laws and regulations concerning land must conform to the stipulations of the "Land Management Law." Those going against the "Land Management Law," should be corrected in accordance with the procedure stipulated by relevant regulations. It is necessary to handle in good time cases in which laws are not observed, laws are not strictly enforced, or law violators are let go.

In his speech Wang Xianjin, director of the State Land Administration Bureau, said: Since the "Land Management Law" was promulgated five years ago, an unhealthy trend, the indiscriminate use of land, has been curbed with initial success in most places across the country; the trend in the acute decrease of arable land has been kept under control; the system of using non-agricultural land has gradually been reformed; propaganda on national land conditions, state policy and land laws and regulations has been increasingly strengthened; land exploitation planning, policy and laws and regulations, land for construction, the management of land records and other work have made considerable progress. Land management still faces many difficulties and questions, and the situation is still very grim, however. "Land Day," determined by the State Council, is a major component part of an important measure to solve the land issue. It is an important policy decision of strategic significance. Land management departments at all levels in the country as a whole must regard the building of a socialist land management system with Chinese characteristics as the general goal, and the firm implementation of the basic state policy of "deeply treasuring and rationally exploiting each inch of land and conscientiously protecting cultivated land" as the central task. In addition, they must continue deepening the reform of the land management system and the land exploitation system, strengthening workers' vocational training, recruiting more workers, and striving to improve the quality of land management as a whole.

In her speech Chen Muhua said: During the second half of 1990, the NPC Standing Committee organized three

groups to inspect six coastal provinces in southeastern China. Generally speaking, the "Land Management Law" was enforced with marked results in all places. Some questions still exist in land management work today, however. First, the phenomena of bypassing the immediate leadership to approve a land case and violating laws to occupy land are still serious. Second, some cadres, especially one or two leading cadres, have a very poor concept of the legal system and lack a sense of responsibility and political consciousness for enforcing the "Land Management Law." Third, the "Land Management Law" remains to be perfected. These questions exist mainly because quite a few cadres and some people lack a strong sense of the legal system for the land. To further deepen the land consciousness of the whole nation, strengthen land management according to the law, enforce laws and discipline strictly, and promote the legal system for the land, local people's congresses and governments at all levels and every citizen in the country as a whole should attach great importance to, treasure, and rationally exploit land, and seriously protect cultivated land. People's congresses and governments at all levels and all relevant departments should actively support and coordinate with land departments' work and resolutely act in accordance with the law.

Responsible persons of ministries and committees present and some experts and scholars also spoke at the meeting. A ceremony for the release of *A Dictionary of Land*, China's first large-sized reference book on land knowledge, published by the Changchun Publishing House, was also held at the meeting.

Reports on Land Management Problems Continue

Misappropriation Problems

HK2306055091 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 27 May 91 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Ma Yijun (7456 1763 6511): "What Will We Lose by 'Building a Nest to Lure the Phoenix' in Such a Way: Fifth Report on Land Problem in China"]

[Text] Abuse of power in earmarking land for use is an important problem leading to the current chaotic land management in China. In January 1990, the State Council approved and transmitted the report submitted by the State Land Administration Bureau, demanding that local governments seriously rectify the very serious situation of abuse of power in earmarking land to ensure thorough implementation of the "Land Administrative Law."

When conducting interviews in some provinces and cities, this reporter witnessed some idle and almost abandoned farmland. A comrade from the State Land Administration Bureau told me the land had been earmarked for use by the government, however, neither the project nor the capital is ready, and the land has been lying idle for years.

This "idleness" causes pain. China has a shortage of land that is adequate for use, and grain output is far from adequately meeting need. But here, vast farmland is lying idle for no reason. What a waste!

Through investigation, this reporter learned the reasons this vast farmland is lying idle. Comrades from the land administration departments told me that one very important reason was that some localities did not consider the overall economic situation, and blindly approved the use of land or earmarked land for use, sometimes to the extent of ignoring law and regulations.

When drafting the "Land Administration Law," the state had already envisaged that some people would use the power in their hands to blindly earmark land for use, therefore, it stipulated in the land law: "When 1,000 mu of farmland or 2,000 mu of other land are to be taken over for the country's construction, permission must be sought from the State Council; when three mu of farmland or 10 mu of other land are to be taken over for use, permission must be sought from the people's government at the county level." Provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have the authority in between the above-mentioned two levels when taking over land for use. Also, it is stipulated that "application for approval to use the land required by a single construction project should be submitted once and for all based on the overall design; no breaking up the whole into parts. The phase-by-phase construction project should take over land phase by phase; no taking over the land for future use."

The "Land Administration Law" has clear regulations on this, however, when the senior level has measures, the lower level has countermeasures.

On 2 March 1988, a certain county in Hainan Province held an enlarged meeting which was presided over by the county governor, and the meeting went so far as to make the following decision: "Less than 500 mu, the vice county governor and the State Land Administration Bureau can give approval; more than 500 mu but less than 1,000 mu, the county governor can give approval; more than 1,000 mu, the office of the county governor can give approval."

"Building a nest to lure the phoenix" in order to attract foreign capital, the leaders of this county might have the right enthusiasm and motive. Under the condition that the construction projects and funds were not ready, and knowing that their move would contradict the overall urban planning for Haikou City which was being formulated, however, they nevertheless speeded up their pace of abusing power in earmarking land. In a year alone, they abused power 29 times in earmarking land, involving 18,677 mu of land, among which one case involved the approval for occupation of 2,500 mu of land, far surpassing the authority which only the State Council can have.

When people cool down from agitation, they see clearly the bad consequences resulting from paying attention

only to local interests and not to the state's overall interest, and from doing the wrong things knowingly. The surveys done by the Ministry of Supervision and the State Land Administration Bureau show that in this county, projects under construction and projects about to be launched occupy only 3,494.2 mu, which is only 21.4 percent of the total area of land taken over for use. In the old town areas, because peasants lost several thousand mu of sugar cane field, they lost income amounting to 3 million yuan. Because land was earmarked in a shock-attack manner, chaos appeared, and 10 units have not paid their outstanding land fees which amount to 12.8 million yuan.

In addition, according to a survey done by the State Land Administration Bureau, a certain city in Guangdong Province refused to follow the regulations authorized by the provincial people's congress on its authority to approve land for construction in the city. Up to January 1990, the city illegally earmarked land 57 times, involving 46,439 mu, among which 31,945 mu was farmland. There are three projects which occupy 31,945 mu of farmland [as published]. The actual utilization rate of the earmarked land was very low. A joint investigation team has carried out an on-the-spot inspection of 38 projects which involve abuse of power in earmarking land, and found that on the 14,316 mu of land which have already been approved for take over for use, constructed areas only account for 1,836.19 mu, a mere 12.8 percent; the rest is lying idle.

The serious phenomenon of abuse of power in earmarking land occurred not only in the open coastal cities, but also in the interior. According to State Land Administration Bureau statistics on 24 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, in 1987 and 1988, a total of 97,000 cases of abuse of power in earmarking land happened. If things go on like this, would it not be likely that the "Land Administration Law" will lose its reason for existing?

It is not true that we do not want construction, and "building a nest to lure the phoenix" is also some kind of strategy, but our country has a weak foundation, 1.1 billion people have to eat, and the grim reality does not allow us to waste land in such a "natural and restrained" manner. The comrades from the State Land Administration Bureau said that land is the country's basic resource, if we continue to "build a nest to lure the phoenix" in such a manner, and waste land and let land idle in such a way, we will pay a price which will cause pain. Leaders at various levels have the power granted to them by the people, and they should not ignore the people's fate in the future.

Many countries or regions in the world cherish land as gold. Germany has the following regulation: On farmland which is taken over for use, if work does not begin in six months, or if less than 20 percent of the goal of architecture is completed in one year, then, without exception, this is regarded as giving up the right to use the land. Similar rules exist in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Mr. Lau Siu-kuan, chairman of the Hong Kong Real Estate Executives Association, also expressed worry over the returns neglecting way of "building of a nest to lure the phoenix" in some places on the mainland. He suggested that the mainland should attract overseas real estate developers to invest in multi-development zones, so as to reduce unnecessary wastes. Some places on the mainland try to build development zones, but they must first try their hands on leveling land and setting up communication facilities, and a lot of money is buried underground, but investors are not surely coming. If we attract foreign funds to the undeveloped land on the mainland, then the state does not have to make investment, nor to painstakingly ponder project arrangements. Since overseas real estate developers have spent money on "building a nest" in China, they will naturally try their best to "lure the phoenix."

Perhaps Chinese people should all think about a method, which is economical and practical, for "building a nest to lure the phoenix."

Land Prices Studied

HK2406105191 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 29 May 91 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Ma Yijun (7456 1763 6511): "Will Land Price Become an Area of Error? Sixth Report on Land Problem in China"]

[Text] On 30 June 1988, an atmosphere of mystery pervaded the Shanghai Land Administration Bureau, situated on the Bund in Shanghai. It was the closing day for public bidding for Lot no. 26 in the Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone, which had started three months before. Many people were waiting to see who would be the winner.

The two bidding boxes in Shanghai and Hong Kong were opened simultaneously. Among the six tenders from the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, and so on, the highest offer, of \$28.05 million by Sun Enterprise Limited, was accepted. This meant that Lot No. 26, 1.29 hectares in area and on a 50-year lease, was leased at \$2,170, or more than 10,000 yuan, per square meter.

This price stunned every Chinese on the scene because it seems to the Chinese that land has no financial worth. Thereupon, land price, this "new commercial demon" fostered by the reform and opening up, had at last brought a fresh dimension to the vision of the Chinese people.

This was a profoundly important exploration in Chinese history. On 31 March 1987, at the ninth work meeting of the State Council foreign investment leading group, Comrade Gu Mu made a point: The investments in infrastructure in coastal open cities are massive. Perhaps the right to use the land can be transferred with compensation, provided land ownership is unchanged.

To Chinese people who were "groping for the way across the river by feeling the stones on the bottom," this attempt was

unfamiliar and painful. In the past, land belonged to the state and was a symbol of the state. Today, the land of China has entered the "supermarket" like a commodity: Whether you are socialist or capitalist, as long as you are willing to pay and the deal is beneficial to us, we will lease the land to you.... With their bitter memories of the "concessions" in former times and understanding of traditional public ownership, many Chinese people inevitably started to have doubts and worries about this phenomenon. But the result of theorists' studies showed: The separation of land ownership from right of use is fundamentally different from the loss of sovereignty over land. The successful practice of China's reform and opening up soon made those who were doubtful and wavering realize the scientific nature in theory and feasibility in practice of dividing the right to use land from the ownership of land. However, amid the open atmosphere of active importation and energetic work, another area of error emerged.

The state is very cautious in experimenting in the transfer of the right to use land with compensation in urban areas. Therefore, that Shanghai took the lead to lease Lot no. 26 of Hongqiao and reaped a remarkable lease price not only filled the Chinese people with joy, but also made former Federal German land theorist Professor (Barsche) [ba er xi 1572 1422 1585] appreciative of Chinese people's ability. He said: "The price of \$2,170 per square meter can well be considered a miracle in China."

Five months later, a new record of \$2,300 per square meter was set when international bidding was invited for another plot of land measuring 0.36 hectares in Shanghai, whose lease period and scope of utilization were the same as for Lot no. 26 of Hongqiao.

According to an overseas businessman's estimate of the developments on these plots of land, however, the lease price of the first plot is only 21.6 percent of the total project investment; that of the second plot is 23 percent. But in the current international market, the price of land in a real estate project is normally over 30 percent of the total investment, sometimes going up to 60 or 70 percent and beyond. Of course we cannot make excessive demands in this respect, seeing that China's investment environment is not very close to perfection at the moment, otherwise it will be impractical. Nevertheless, the practice in Shanghai has proved that making appropriate demands on land prices is completely feasible. Shanghai created a record in the price of compensated land lease in China. But later, Shanghai was more or less trapped in the "dilemma" caused by this "miracle."

On 21 July 1988, the 13th executive meeting of the State Council, presided over by Premier Li Peng, passed in principle the "Provisional Regulations for Lease and Transfer of Right of Use of State-Owned Land in Urban Areas of the People's Republic of China (Trial Implementation)." Thereupon, the experiment on the compensated leasing of right of land use in urban China started to spread to the whole country.

When the Chinese genuinely sensed that developing the economy had become the focus of the work of the entire party and the whole nation, the competition among people and regions started to intensify day by day. Attracting foreign investment and borrowing "hens" to lay "eggs" was found to be a short cut. Therefore, competition in "attractiveness" unfolded among coastal cities, between coastal cities and inland ones, and among inland cities. Land price also became a weighty bargaining counter in this competition.

In a city which is separated from Shanghai only by a river, the lease rates of land kept decreasing, the lowest being 20-odd yuan per square meter. Some coastal cities, in order to defeat their "rivals" and win over foreign investment, not only reduced lease rates but even used some tricks to exempt investors from payment for leasing land. It went so far that some foreign businessmen in the know even sent the Shanghai to this "ultimatum": If you do not reduce or remit land lease charges, we will invest in such and such city which offers us better terms....

True, the law of "differential land rent" determines that the land in different regions is priced differently and different times and environments also make the value of the same plot of land inconsistent. But this should not be taken advantage of as a "loophole."

The practice of compensated leasing of right of land use in China has not been going on for long, which determines that it is still in an exploratory stage and in want of perfection. The law of value defines that the purpose of business is to make money, which in turn necessitates opportunistic speculation. Today, it seems unnecessary for us to avoid facing the motives of most foreign businessmen for their investment in mainland China. Some of them will try every possible means to reduce the cost of investment so as to reap greater profits. China's land resources are precious and we must treasure them with full attention. In choosing between preservation and construction, even if we are selling the right of use, we should make a point of getting the true value for each piece of land.

The Japanese are very aware of the importance of safeguarding their own interests on an overall scale. The following case once happened in Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone. A famous bank and a famous firm in Japan both wanted to obtain the right of comprehensive exploitation of a piece of land measuring 2.28 square km. Therefore, they negotiated with the Chinese side separately. Competition naturally brought a rise in the land price. On hearing the news, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry immediately had its men fly to Dalian to mediate between the two parties and get them to reach a tacit agreement, which rendered the Dalian side incapable of any countermeasure.

For the sake of common long-term interests, we also need coordination. Competition is not meaningless internal friction. Land price should not become an area of error in development.

"In leasing the right to use land, it is not permissible to vie with each other to lower land prices." This is a repeated reminder from the State Land Administration Bureau. In February 1990, the State Land Administration Bureau instructed Shanghai to hold a "Chinese-German Land Registry Seminar." Four land issue experts from Federal Germany were invited to discuss relevant questions with their Chinese counterparts on land administration and other land issues. Among the topics, land property price appraisal sparked great interest.

Following that, the State Land Administration Bureau held a symposium in Shanghai to discuss land lease rates.

Land is the mother of wealth and Chinese people have started to see its value. The practice of reform and opening up has tempered the concepts of market and value of Chinese people and has started to make them wiser in leasing out land.

Land price will become a lever in economic development.

Storms Cause Crop Losses, Deaths

Losses Mount

HK1506052591 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Jun 91 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Violent rainstorms have killed more than 270 people in China so far this year and caused damage estimated at some 3.7 billion yuan, CHINA DAILY has learned.

Meanwhile, another 4,700 people have been injured in the storms which have so far affected 34.3 million people in the country's central areas along the Yangtze and Huaihe Rivers, according to a report from the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Experts working at the State Flood Control Headquarters are monitoring the rain as it is expected to continue in some areas.

The heavy rain began in mid-May and has hit eight provinces, including Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Henan, Anhui, Jiangsu, Shandong and Gansu.

Officials from the ministry's disaster relief department roughly estimated that nearly 64 million mu (4.2 million hectares) of summer crops have been damaged by the harsh weather conditions and the grain output may be down by as much as a third in the afflicted areas.

Some 4.9 million mu of summer crops have been totally destroyed by the rains, the officials said, adding that the livelihoods of more than 10 million people in the disaster-stricken areas are at stake.

During the rainstorms, statistics show that 127,000 homes collapsed and about 860,000 houses were damaged while many communication, transportation and water facilities were also destroyed.

Southwest China's Sichuan, and Central China's Hunan and Hubei provinces were among the hardest-hit regions.

In Sichuan Province alone, more than 70 counties, or 1,600 towns and villages involving 9.5 million people were declared disaster areas.

Parts of the province's Kai County were 1.5 metres under water and about 4,500 people were stranded by flood waters for more than 10 hours.

The province's total damages to homes accounted for 25 percent of the homes damaged in the eight provinces, while its economic losses account for nearly 16 percent of the eight provinces' total losses.

In Beijing, the death toll resulting from the heavy rains rose to 22 this week, BEIJING DAILY reported, adding six others are still missing.

Local authorities were said to have organized rescue operations and rushed relief to the stricken areas.

The central government has already prepared for a large-scale relief operation to reduce the potential losses.

During last year's flood season, a total of 3,535 people were killed in China, more than 200 million mu of farmland, about one-seventh of the country's total, were flooded and the economic losses reached nearly 24 billion yuan.

Hail Damages Crops

OW2606091591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0714 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Hailstones and heavy rain have hit Beijing during the past two days and damaged over 5,900 ha of crops in the suburbs, today's "BEIJING DAILY" [BEIJING RIBAO] reported.

The downpour started in the early hours of June 24, accompanied by hailstones which hit almost all the suburban counties, and caused serious damage to watermelons, fruits, vegetables, maize, wheat and other crops there.

Most seriously hit were Yanqing, Fangshan, Shunyi, Pinggu, Daxing and Tongxian counties, the paper said.

Heavy rain and hailstones hit the capital again yesterday, with the maximum rainfall exceeding 39 mm in Miyun county.

Torrential downpours and floods in the capital area earlier this month killed 22 people, destroyed over 600 houses and submerged more than 1,200 ha of farmland.

Drought Eases

OW2306070891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0655 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)—A major rainfall was recorded in southern China from Wednesday to this morning, according to the Central Meteorological Station.

About 30 to 60 mm rain fell in the southern parts of Zhejiang, most parts of Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi, the eastern parts of Yunnan, and the southern parts of Guizhou, and in some areas, 70 to 100 mm of rain was recorded.

The rain has eased the prolonged drought in the area.

Some areas south of the Yangtze River are expected to have more rain these days.

Antidrought Chemical Developed

OW2206123291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1120 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—The Chengdu Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in southwest China's Sichuan Province has developed a drought-resistant chemical for crops, the latest issue of the "BEIJING REVIEW" reported.

Each small bag of the yellowish powder substance weighing only five grams and costing 0.07 yuan can be applied to crops covering over one-fifth of a hectare.

The chemical is actually a polymer resin, which becomes sticky when soaked in water. Crop seeds coated with it have a higher ability to resist drought as they draw in and then gradually release water. The substance is particularly suitable for dry agricultural areas, as it enables seeds to absorb a far greater water supply than their untreated counterparts.

There are many barren mountainous areas in Sichuan Province susceptible to dry weather due to the soil's poor water holding capacity. The Chengdu Institute of Organic Chemistry began to develop the drought-resistant chemical two years ago. So far, three versions have been developed and large-scale experiments have shown encouraging results. In the 6.7-hectare area of Xianhe and Baolin districts of Lezhi County, seeds coated with versions two and three have led to an average increase of 5.25 percent in production. In 1990, tests on a 66.7-hectare corn tract showed a maximum increase of 25 percent in production. Use of the chemical increase costs by 1.17 yuan per mu (15 mu = one hectare), but income goes up by 9.85 yuan or nine times that cost. Obviously, the new technology is of high economic benefit.

The chemical loses its effect after a year in the ground. Because it contains no metallic ions, it is dissolved into the soil by microbes and thus does not harm the earth.

Presently, the new technology is being spread throughout China and the Chinese Academy of Sciences has listed it as a key project.

Grain Production Reduced

OW2506100291 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2130 GMT 24 Jun 91

[("News and Press Review" program)]

[Text] China's summer grain harvesting work is now nearing completion. According to information provided by the Agricultural Information Center of the Ministry of Agriculture, China's total summer grain production this year is expected to reach some 100 billion kilogram; this figure is slightly lower than that estimated earlier this year. However, it is still better than that of a normal year.

The total area of China's summer grain sowing this year was about 483 million mu, up some 223 million mu from that of last year. Before 20 May, the growth trend of wheat in major summer grain production areas was very encouraging. Many people had predicted that this year will be another bumper harvest year. However, the Changjiang-Huaihe area, the Huanghe-Huaihe area, and other areas had experienced two unbroken spells of wet weather since 20 May. Some areas were even hit by strong winds, heavy downpours, and hailstorms. These have resulted in the lodging of some 20 million mu of wheat, and the emulsification of wheat grain was severely affected. Wheat harvested in some areas germinated and developed mildew, especially the major summer grain production areas of Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Shandong, Shaanxi, and Hebei which suffered heavy losses. Initial estimates show that these seven provinces' production is down by some 5 billion kilograms.

A prolonged spell of wet weather not only affected the quantity and quality of summer grain production, but also delayed the progress of summer harvesting, as well as the timely progress of summer sowing work. At present, summer sowing work in the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River is forced to be delayed by 10 to 15 days, the Huanghuai River valley is forced to be delayed by seven to 10 days, and the Huabei region is forced to be delayed by three to five days. A delay in summer sowing will cause the tilling of seedlings to be insufficient and slow the growth of autumn grain. This will in turn augment the chance of encountering frost and other natural disasters in the later stage, and increase the degree of difficulties of autumn grain production.

State Council Circular

HK1906042391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Jun 91 p 1

[XINHUA Report: "State Council Issues Emergency Circular on Gathering in Summer Grain Crops"]

[Text] Beijing 12 June (XINHUA)—Today the State Council issued an emergency circular on doing a good job in summer-harvest work. The full text of the circular is as follows:

The people's governments of Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, Hebei, Shanxi, and Liaoning Provinces, Shanghai Municipality, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, and Gansu Provinces, the Ningxia Hui and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regions and the departments concerned under the State Council:

Since the last 10 days of May, an unbroken spell of low-temperature and wet weather has prevailed over China's summer grain and oil-bearing crop producing areas, making it very difficult to harvest and put the crops in storage. Now it happens to be the key season for summer harvest. According to weather forecasts, in the near future, the weather in the winter wheat producing areas in North China will still be mainly cloudy and rainy. This is highly detrimental to summer-harvest work. To enhance our capability to resist natural disasters, minimize losses, and try every possible means to strive for a bumper harvest of summer grain and oil-bearing crops, a special circular is issued as follows:

1. People's governments at all levels should further strengthen leadership over summer-harvest work, mobilize departments concerned and the peasants, foster the idea of wresting a bumper harvest by combating natural disasters, and strive to do summer-harvest work well. Leading comrades of the people's governments at various levels should go right to the front line of summer harvest and promptly study and resolve practical problems cropping up in all fields of summer work.

2. Agricultural and meteorological departments at all levels should closely watch weather changes, seize the opportune time, promptly organize forces to rush-harvest, try their best to rush-harvest the grain and oil-bearing crops which are nearly in our hands, and minimize the disaster-generated losses as far as possible.

3. All departments concerned should continue to carry forward the fine tradition of supporting agriculture, cooperate closely with one another, make good preparations in terms of funds and materials for purchasing summer grain and oil-bearing crops, and jointly make contributions for the drive to seize a bumper harvest of summer grain and oil-bearing crops.

[Signed] The State Council
[Dated] 12 June 1991

Commentator Notes Difficulties

OW2406122591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0509 GMT 24 Jun 91

[XINHUA commentator article: "Doing a Good Job of Summer Planting Is the Key to Reaping Bumper Agricultural Harvest This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)—In China, the busy summer harvesting season is coming to an end. Rural areas throughout China are now fully engaged in summer planting and field management. According to the structure of crop planting in China, autumn grain is vital to annual grain production. Therefore, doing a good job in planting sufficient autumn grain is the key to reaping a bumper agricultural harvest of this year.

Information provided by rural areas throughout China shows that the rains have come early and in abundance this year, thereby creating difficulties for summer planting in

some localities. More serious is the fact that, after years of continuous bumper grain harvests, some cadres and peasants have developed a blind optimism for grain production. Some localities have reduced the acreage planted to autumn grain, cut investments, and planted other crops on fields designated for grain. Due to difficulties in selling grain, peasants in other localities are unwilling to grow grain. All these are unfavorable to this year's autumn harvest and annual bumper grain harvest. All localities should deal earnestly with this situation.

Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. It has not been easy for China to achieve steady increase in grain production. We should treasure this very much and prevent the recurrence of the "saddle-type" heavy fluctuations. In fact, with its present level of science and technology and material conditions, China is essentially capable of ensuring a steady increase in grain output. For instance, despite the tremendous force of the floods in some localities this year, it is still possible for China to reap a good summer grain harvest. The prospect of reaping a bumper harvest of autumn grain is good because soil moisture before summer planting has been good, materials for agricultural use are fairly sufficient, and the scientific and technical means has improved considerably. The crucial thing is that all localities should not lower their guard and fear natural disasters, but should mobilize all positive factors, and do a good job of planting autumn grain in sufficient quantities. They should do a good job in building farmland irrigation projects, make repairs and build supporting facilities where needed, turn floodwater to good use, and reduce damage that might result from natural disasters. Departments concerned in all localities should promptly deliver to rural areas materials for use in summer planting and other agricultural activities, as well as agricultural science and technology. If all localities make concerted efforts without lowering their guard, it is possible to reap another bumper harvest even when natural conditions are not so favorable.

State Plans To Purchase More Summer Grain

HK2606013291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Jun 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Dongtai]

[Text] As the summer grain harvest nears its end across the country, the State Administration of Grain Reserve has planned to purchase more grain to be reserved by the central government, officials from the administration said.

Newly-built warehouses with a capacity of 5 million tons will be put into use this year according to administration plans.

The grain reserve system was advocated by the State Council last summer when there was a bumper harvest of wheat. Throughout last year, a total of 25 million tons of grain were purchased by the government under protected prices.

With a certain amount of grain reserved and controlled the central government had a stronger ability to control grain markets.

By the end of last year, the State Administration of Grain Reserve was established to be responsible for the purchasing and reserve of grain for the central government.

This year, the administration will purchase more grain under the protected prices set by the government to protect interests of farmers, officials said.

The government decided to invest as much money as possible to build warehouses. Apart from warehouses with a capacity of 5 million tons to be put into use this year, more warehouses will be built in the next four years.

At present, a large amount of grain are still stored in the open air, officials said.

Apart from building warehouses, the State Administration of Grain Reserve will also take over the management and control of grain purchased under State protected prices.

The State Council has the right to transfer the grain according to the changes of the market situation and the output in different areas to guarantee supply of grain demanded by various sectors of society and keep a steady market.

The central government also encourages provincial governments to purchase a certain number of grain to be stored at provincial levels. Farmers were also encouraged to store grain at their homes.

In Jiangsu, for example, the provincial government decided to purchase a certain amount of grain to be stored by the local government and decided to issue protected prices, PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] reported earlier this month.

According to reports from the provincial grain bureau, farmers in the province were expected to sell 4 million tons of wheat this summer. And the amount of rapeseed to be sold by farmers was expected to increase by 50,000 tons.

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Inspects Haidian Market

SK2006085291 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
23 May 91 p 1

[By Zhang Guodong (1728 0948 2767); "Dazhongsi Farm and Sideline Product Wholesale Market Is Thriving"]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 21 May, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, went to the Dazhongsi farm and sideline product wholesale market in Haidian District to inspect the work in the company of Shen Rendao, secretary of the Haidian District party committee. [passage omitted]

Comrade Li Ximing fully affirmed the achievements of the market in invigorating the reform of the circulation of goods, and in enriching the vegetable supplies in the markets of the capital. Speaking on the further development of the market, Comrade Li Ximing said: When working out the plans for further development, more experts should be invited to discuss what facilities are necessary. For example, we should have lodging, health, and epidemic prevention facilities for the businessmen from other localities, and should gradually standardize and modernize management.

Li Ximing hoped that state commercial units would be able to enter the market, and that state vegetable companies would accelerate their structural reform and further invigorate the circulation of goods.

Other municipal leaders participating in the inspection were Comrades Yuan Liben and Ouyang Wen'an.

Chen Xitong Inspects Beijing Tree Planting Work

SK2506075191 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
22 May 91 p 1

[By Wang Xiaohang (3769 2556 5300) and Wang Zengmin (3769 1073 3046); "Beijing Achieves New Progress in Making the Municipality Green and Beautiful This Spring"]

[Excerpts] This spring, the gardening and forestry departments at all levels across the municipality conscientiously implemented the eight-character principle proposed by the municipal government on "consolidation, improvement, enhancement, and development," further emancipated minds, dared to open up new paths and achieved new progress in making the municipality green and beautiful. This was learned by reporters at the general inspection of tree planting work jointly organized by the municipal party committee and government in the city suburbs on 20 May. [passage omitted]

Shan Zhaoxiang, executive vice chairman of the the capital's Greening Committee, presided over a briefing on the inspection work on 20 May. Chen Xiangyuan, vice

chairman of the capital's Greening Committee, gave the briefing on the greening work of the municipality during this spring.

Summing up the inspection, Chen Xitong touched on four aspects of the issues. He said: 1. After the successful conclusion of the Asian Games, we worried that a downward trend would appear in this year's greening work, and proposed further efforts be made to emancipate minds and to guard against arrogance and complacency. After today's inspection, we can put our minds at ease. Instead of slowing down, we have achieved development and blazed new trails in tree planting. This resulted from our efforts to guard against arrogance and complacency, to overcome the fear of hardships and to emancipate minds. During the summer, autumn, and winter seasons, we should continue to make unswerving efforts to make the work of making the capital green and beautiful enter a new stage based on last year's achievements.

2. This year, the municipal government put forward the eight-character principle of "consolidation, improvement, enhancement, and development" for making the municipality green and beautiful. The city proper should consolidate and improve not only the greening achievements but also keep their eyes on enhancing and developing the greening areas. By no means should we suffer a reduction of greening areas because of too much housing construction. Although Beijing has been named the national advanced greening municipality, we should also clearly recognize that it is still far from attaining the level of an advanced province or city and still has much to do.

3. During today's inspection of greening work, we recognized that the leading comrades of the supply department have foresight. I hope all of you will learn from them. A leading cadre who fails to grasp the work of making the municipality green and beautiful and of improving the ecological environment cannot be called a good leader with foresights in all fields. We should build Beijing in accordance with the guidelines of the four central directives, enhance Beijing's level of making the municipality green and beautiful through scores of years of effort and 100 greening inspections, and enable Beijing to rank among the most beautiful cities of the world.

4. In order to realistically improve and enhance the greening level, we should set clear and specific demands. In my opinion, regarding trees, we should consider the planting of mainly the Beijing city tree, supplemented by other varieties of trees, and plant as many trees as possible to make the municipality green all year round. Regarding flowers, we should ensure that various kinds of flowers blossom continuously during three seasons, and many kinds of bushes, grasses, and trees are planted and potted flowers are used to adorn the municipality. I hope that the specific standards will be formed in the course of your own practice. In the past, we paid attention only to bushes, herbs, and flowers. The flowers of some trees are also very beautiful and very important to beautifying the environment, and should also be valued.

Chen Xitong also stressed the importance of running parks and building green spaces in various ways, pooling the efforts of the state, units, and individuals, and advocating the building of parks by townships, towns, villages, and enterprises. In the course of making the municipality green and beautiful, we should delegate powers to the lower levels. The urban areas should rely on the efforts of neighborhood offices and committees. Without their participation, it is impossible for us to make the municipality green. At the same time, we should strictly and resolutely enforce laws in the course of tree planting and should enforce laws with perfect assurance.

He Luli, Feng Mingwei, Ouyang Wenan, Tie Ying, Huang Jicheng, and Li Runwu, and other leading comrades also participated in the greening inspection on 20 May.

Improved Lifestyles for Beijing Residents Reported

*OW2206081091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0739 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—A middle-aged woman who had left Beijing five years ago has returned only to find everything has changed.

The forests of tall buildings, the brightly decorated shop windows and the colorful and fashionable clothes people wear—all left her a deep impression.

"I could hardly believe my eyes," she said. "It seems that I am now in a different city as I was five years ago."

"Beijing is catching up at full gallop," she added.

Official statistics show that the annual per capita income of Beijing citizens increased from 1,300 yuan in 1986 to 2,300 yuan in 1990.

Wang Ying, a middle school teacher, told XINHUA that the annual income of her four-member family has more than doubled that five years ago. Thanks to the government's policy, she said, there has been a big rise in the wages of middle school teachers and her son has got a high-salaried job at a joint venture hotel.

The high-grade fashion in different styles, which used to a luxury beyond the means of ordinary Beijingers a few years ago, has become popular not only among young women but also among men and even elderly people in this capital, which used to be notorious for its blue or black uniforms.

The "Silver Dream" fashion company was reported to have offered more than 400 styles of spring and autumn wears this year.

The expensive fashionable clothing of the Wacoal Brand produced by a Sino-Japanese joint venture can hardly meet the demand although it has accelerated its production.

Food is another barometer of the people's life in the Chinese capital. The citizens are now consuming less rice or flour but more meat and vegetables and becoming more and more particular about the daily intake of nutritious elements.

Li Long, an old worker at a machinery factory, used to have chicken, pork or fish only occasionally for his family of four. "Now they are very common on our dinner table, although not everyday," he said. In the past, he noted, the Beijingers only had cabbages and potatoes during winter, but now they have fresh vegetables of all kinds in all seasons.

Many doctors of the children's hospital appealed to parents not to overnourish their children so that they could have less overweight patients.

With ample food and clothing, the Beijingers are turning more and more to interior decoration and furniture and the beautification of their living environment.

The combined closet is now out of fashion and the more elegant and brighter low closets and wardrobes are catching on. Some people have predicted that "new house, car and telephone" will become the three most fashionables to replace the old three pieces of color television, refrigerator and washing machine which can be found in over 80 percent of the families.

"Now what we are lacking is a rich cultural life," an old native of Beijing said, "we are not satisfied with strolling in the parks swinging bird cages or doing tai ji (Chinese shadow boxing), qi gong (deep breathing exercises) or disco dance specially designed for the old folks in the morning. We need something more, something more to enjoy."

"We can go to the numerous karaoke bars, coffeehouses and social dancing rooms," said the old man who is an addict of disco for the elderlies. "But they are not fit for us old folks."

Xing Chongzhi at Hebei Industrial Conference

*SK2406140791 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 5 May 91 p 1*

[Text] At the provincial industrial and communications production conference, Xing Chongzhi said: Through the joint efforts of the people from the higher to the lower levels across the province, a fairly good economic situation has emerged in our province. This is a hard-won achievement. At the same time, we should also recognize that some serious problems still exist in the current economic work, particularly in industrial production. We should not be intoxicated or be dazed with success. At present, we must further enhance spirit and do more work, more internal work and more practical work. Localities and enterprises where the people are in a good mental state will have a fairly good production situation, including quality and efficiency; localities and enterprises where the people are in a poor mental state will have a comparatively poor production situation, quality and efficiency. These localities and enterprises have failed to make the mental state of their people attain the best level. There is still much work for them to do to improve themselves. We must stress the necessity of further enhancing spirit. To make it more specific, we have to do well in three aspects.

1. We must work more. At present, the phenomenon of saying more but doing less, planning well but performing

poorly truly exists. Some people stressed that this was caused by numerous meetings and documents which affected their work. However, under the similar circumstances, some localities were good in their performances and some were bad. Therefore, they should not take the numerous meetings and documents as a pretext for their poor work. In addition, not all the cadres have attended meetings, most of them still have time to go to the grass roots; in addition, not all of their time is occupied by meetings, they still have a considerable period of time for going to the grass roots. The key lies in whether we can really make full use of our time to go to the grass roots, and after going to the grass roots, whether we can really go deeply to the masses to help them solve practical problems. At present, some people have failed to make full use of their time. Although some went to the grass roots, they failed to go to the masses to help them solve problems which were badly needed to be resolved. This must be improved with great efforts. Our cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, must try their utmost to go deeply to the grass roots more frequently to do solid work and to discover, study and solve problems.

2. We must do internal work well. In an enterprise, its internal work, whether good or bad, is manifested in the work of its leading bodies, in their mental state and in their efforts to wholeheartedly serve the people, invigorate the enterprise, raise product quality and economic efficiency, actively promote scientific and technological progress, strengthen scientific management, solve their own problems in enterprise production and management, and enable the enterprise to have capacity for self-development. As far as all enterprises are concerned, the difficulties and opportunities facing them are more or less the same. It is possible for enterprises to grasp the opportunities, to overcome difficulties and to survive and develop if their leading bodies have a good mental state, their scientific and technological progress and scientific management are well done and their internal work is fairly strong. Judging from the situations in counties and cities, this is also true to them. Therefore, we must be determined to do our internal work better.

3. We must do our work with real efforts. There are both realistic and unrealistic efforts. Realistic work refers to enterprises' foundation, ideological, and political work. An enterprise cannot be run well if it is run without the enthusiasm of workers. Wholeheartedly relying on the working class is a fine tradition and a consistent advocacy of our party determined by the nature of our socialist enterprises and is the fundamental way for running enterprises successfully. The fundamental aim of reform is to display the enthusiasm of the people to the greatest extent through various methods. Only by really and fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the people, can we have hope for developing our undertakings. Therefore, we must exert real efforts in this aspect. Practical work also includes raising the ability of enterprise plant directors and managers in management and policymaking. We should study the situation in the circulation sphere, study the international, domestic

and Hebei markets, dare to open up a new path for development, be good at making policy decisions, and make our own products meet market needs.

In conclusion, we should exert realistic efforts to display the dynamic role of plant directors and managers and boost the enthusiasm of each and every worker. At present, our enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises are not active enough. After this conference, all prefectures, cities and departments should step up their efforts to arrange their large and medium-sized enterprises in order and see how many of them have run their business vigorously, averagely or poorly.

In order to discover the basis of the matter, we should send people to the grass roots to sum up experiences, find out the disparities, and adopt measures to solve practical problems. Only through this can we achieve new progress and make new breakthroughs in this year's provincial economic work, remarkably raise economic efficiency, and achieve practical results in the "quality, variety, efficiency year" activities.

At Urban Construction Forum

SK2106072391 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 20 May 91 p 1

[Report by Han Xianjun (7281 3807 6511): "Leading Provincial Personnel and the Minister of Construction Discuss the Issue of Urban Construction and of Conducting Reform in Housing Systems"]

[Text] On the evening of 17 May, the leading personnel of the provincial level organs, including Xing Chongzhi, Cheng Weigao, Li Haifeng, Song Shuhua, and Zhang Runsheng, as well as leading comrades from the provincial level and Shijiazhuang city level departments concerned, cordially received Hou Jie, minister of construction, who came to our province to carry out investigation and study. They also held a forum with him on the issues of how to accelerate the pace of building urban houses and conduct reform in the housing system as well as of how to enhance the building of associated public utilities in urban construction.

During the forum, Hou Jie delivered a speech in which he stated that over the past few days, his visits to several cities and units, and the briefings he received there, had enlightened him very much. The Small Alliance District in Shijiazhuang City, which has been assigned by the Ministry of Construction to take up the urban housing construction pilot project, has done a good job in this regard. On 16 May, I looked into several model houses and discovered their better quality and design. One of the important signs of the better-off level that will be achieved by China by the end of the year 2000 is to enable urban residents to achieve greater improvement than before in their housing conditions. To have more houses and good houses at present, we should still follow the principle of having the state appropriate some funds, collectives offer some, and the masses raise some because state financing is still relatively difficult. In line with the experience gained in housing construction by the Small Alliance District, we should bring along the

associated building of public utilities in urban construction. What is important in conducting reform in the housing system is to promote the commercialization of residential houses. To a certain extent, this can correct the malpractice cropping up in housing distribution.

During the forum, Cheng Weigao also delivered a speech in which he stated that generally speaking, the method by which small districts of various sizes have been established, along with the development of real estate, and have brought along the building of associated facilities for urban construction—such as a piped water system, power and gas supply stations, bus services, cultural centers, and educational institutions—is feasible. The building of associated public utilities for urban construction cannot be realized only by relying on government financing. It is imperative to achieve development in real estate, and based on a unified plan, to carry out building in an organized and planned manner. The city and district authorities should join in the building by adopting various forms and methods. By so doing we can accelerate our pace in carrying out urban construction more.

On Invigorating Enterprises

*SK2406121191 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 22 May 91 p 1*

[By Wei Wenli (7614 2429 4539): "We Should Neither Waste Time Nor Depend on Others in Invigorating Enterprises"]

[Text] Recently, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, conducted investigations and studies in Muguantun Township, Yinziwang Village, Xiyemiao Village, Dongfeng Plastics Plant, the No. 1 plastics plant, the chemical industrial and machinery plant, and the chemical industrial plant in Cangzhou City. He emphatically pointed out: In invigorating enterprises, we can neither waste time nor depend on others, but should make efforts to tap the potentials of our own.

In Muguantun Township in Cangxian County, after hearing the report by Jia Jinqi, secretary of the township party committee, on the universal establishment of economic cooperative organizations in the township, Xing Chongzhi said: It takes time to develop and strengthen the collective economy, and that we should not be overanxious. First of all, we should unfailingly grasp the socialized service. With regard to contract expenses, Xing Chongzhi said: We should adopt some restriction measures to make good use of this portion of money. This money should come from the people, and be used by the people, being used to improve service but not to wine and dine extravagantly or to seek personal gain.

At Yinziwang and Xiyemiao villages, Xing Chongzhi inquired Qiu Shuhong and Sun Xiue, secretaries of party branches of the villages, about the detailed situation on the socialized service. Xing Chongzhi happily praised them after hearing the fact that Yinziwang Village had invested more than 600,000 yuan in sinking wells, building power plants, digging ditches, and building roads, which had not only improved production conditions but also made all

village households accessible with tap water and natural gas supply; and the fact that Xiyemiao Village had depended on the labor accumulation workers to build irrigation ditches, and thus provided convenience for the peasants in irrigating farmland.

Xing Chongzhi also highly praised Zhou Zhende, director of the Cangzhou City Chemical Industrial Plant, for his method of "not wasting time nor depending on others, and untying fetters through one's own efforts." Xing Chongzhi added: If an enterprise merely waits for and depends on the change in overall climate to invigorate itself, its work will become increasingly stagnant. Some enterprises have done business very well as a result of making best use of their superiority and trying every possible means to overcome difficulties under the situation of market slump. When viewed from the angle of reform, it is also right to refrain from wasting time and depending on others. We should give full scope to our initiative, strive to tap our potentials, and positively and voluntarily do whatever we can.

Xing Chongzhi said: To invigorate enterprises, we should depend on human initiative after all. It will not do if we have only advanced technology and good equipment but not human initiative. Therefore, we should take the people as the key link, and try every possible means to mobilize the initiative of the people. How should we mobilize the initiative of the people? It actually takes a lot of learning. We should strengthen the ideological and political work, should comprehend, show concern for, and respect the people, should let the people have a light heart, and should encourage the people to offer suggestions and work for their enterprises in a positive and voluntary manner in order to form a fine climate among enterprises. Of course, enterprises' external climate should also be improved. This is the duty of leaders at all levels and the duty of all functional departments. Such leaders and departments must facilitate enterprises.

Xing Chongzhi said: Instead of facilitating enterprises, some departments cause trouble for enterprises. Worse still, some even extort money from enterprises, interfere with enterprises, and refuse to handle, rapidly handle, or handle affairs well for enterprises which should be handled. Indeed, this is a question concerning how the superstructure should facilitate the economic foundation. It is really a serious problem that functional departments, a superstructure, hamper the development of production instead of facilitating the economic foundation and promoting production. Thus, this problem must be solved through great efforts. For which a functional department should serve, enterprises or personal and departmental interests? This is a question concerning the stand and the world outlook. For some persons, it is not enough to merely explain the truth, and thus severe punishment and practical act is needed.

Sympathy Over Drownings

*SK2406044091 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 23 May 91 P 1*

[By Liu Junzeng (0491 6511 2582) and Peng Tongju (1756 0681 5112): "Army and People Fight Bravely at Gangnan Lake To Rescue Drowning People"]

[Excerpts] On 17 May, after the incident where a boat capsized in Gangnan lake, nearly 10,000 cadres and soldiers of the Liberation Army fought bravely on Gangnan lake to rescue drowning people disregarding their own safety. Leading comrades of the province and Shijiazhuang Prefecture and of Pingshan County expressed sympathy for family members of the victims. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Vice Provincial Governor Zhang Runshen also rushed to the spot that day to study specific measures for rescuing the victims and handling the aftermath along with the prefectural and county leaders. They also went to the houses of those who died in the accident to express sympathy to family members. [passage omitted]

Cheng Weigao Outlines Hebei's Economic Tasks

SK2506123991 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 5 May 91 p 1

[Text] At the provincial industrial and communications production conference, cosponsored by the provincial party committee and the provincial government on 30 April, Cheng Weigao set forth five opinions on the current economic work tasks.

First, we should further be inspired with enthusiasm, meet difficulties head-on, and bridge over difficulties. In the first quarter of this year, the major targets of the provincial industrial front were higher than the national average levels, and the provincial industrial situation was fairly good. However, we must notice that the fairly good industrial situation in the first quarter of this year was greatly relaxed to the low base figures of the corresponding period of last year. The production speed tended to drop in April. Particularly since the beginning of this year, the industrial front has not fundamentally changed the situation in poor economic results. Problems, such as the overstocking of products, an increase in "debt chains," and a shortage of cotton, prominently existed. There is only one way out for changing the situation. That is, we should meet difficulties head-on, overcome difficulties, and bravely tide over the strained circumstances. Under the current strained situation, we should lay special stress on bringing into play the subjective activity. We should be inspired with enthusiasm, do more work relating to persons, make subjective efforts, and strive to further improve the situation.

Second, we should find where we lag behind by vertically and horizontally making comparison and work out measures for catching up with the advanced. To attend to the current industrial production, all prefectures and cities should first accurately estimate and judge their situations. They should compare themselves with brotherly prefectures and cities in line with the method of vertical comparison, and compare their current work with their previous work in line with the method of horizontal comparison. The situations of various localities in the first quarter of this year could be divided, by and large, into three categories. The first category included the localities with a fairly good situation. The second category included those with an

ordinary situation. The third category included those with a comparatively poor situation. The prefectures, cities, and trades with a fairly good situation in the first quarter of this year must not slacken their efforts but make continuous efforts. Those with an ordinary situation must not be content to remain middling, but exert efforts, do their work in a down-to-earth manner, strengthen measures, and spare no efforts to stand among the advanced. We must not negate that there are some objective reasons, such as poor foundations, for the comparatively poor situations of some prefectures, cities, and trades. However, we should make more efforts to find the subjective reasons for their comparatively poor situations. We make comparison and analysis in the first quarter in order to see the increase and decrease rates but not to see the absolute value. From now on, we should arrange the names of prefectures, cities, and trades in the order of their production situations, and make their production targets of each quarter and each year be visible to the public. In line with their actual conditions, they should adopt realistic and effective measures and make efforts to embark on a favorable orbit and to change the situation of poor economic results.

Third, we should externally grasp the market, internally grasp readjustment, and grasp marketing to promote production. Viewing the current situation, we know that problems relating to the market are most prominent and critical in the current economic work. It is true that the overstocking of products is related to the insufficient market demand and blocked circulation. The most fundamental reason is that the products are not readily marketable due to an unreasonable product mix, slow readjustment pace, and poor competitiveness. The fundamental ways for solving this problem are to externally grasp the market, internally grasp readjustment, invigorate marketing, and grasp marketing to promote production. First of all, leaders at various levels, particularly leaders of industrial departments and enterprises, should firmly foster the concept of the planned commodity economy and intensify the thinking of commodities and the thinking of markets. What we practice at present is the planned commodity economy. The majority of enterprises have to reproduce their products through markets. The key to judging whether or not enterprises are able to make development hinges on markets. Enterprises should actively and positively pioneer markets instead of waiting for markets. We must not ask markets to be suitable to enterprises, but should ask enterprises to actively be suitable to and occupy the markets. Therefore, all prefectures, cities, and departments should guide and support enterprises to positively join the international and domestic market competition, grasp market information and market calculation, study the law on market changes, and strengthen the ability in dealing with the changing markets according to the changes in the market supply and demand and their actual conditions. Second, prefectures, cities, departments, and enterprises should attend to the structural readjustment, and make efforts to upgrade the quality of their products and to increase the variety of products. That whether or not the commodities are recognized by society hinges on the facts whether or not their quality is suitable to the demands of consumers and their products are readily

marketable. We should rapidly expand the mass production of readily marketable products, limit the production of ordinarily marketable products, firmly attend to changing the production of unmarketable products, and accelerate the development of the badly needed products. Planning and economic committees, various industrial departments, and all prefectures and cities should conscientiously make arrangements; decide what products should be produced in large quantities, what products should not be produced any more, and what products should urgently be developed; and fix the quantities and targets. We should have a pretty clear idea of how many products do our province's 576 large and medium-sized enterprises have, which products need to be updated and upgraded, which products should be developed, and which products should not be produced any more. Only when we make efforts to attend to the work in this regard for several years will we be able to upgrade the product quality and to make our products be marketable. I hope that all departments should firmly attend to this. We will be able to make a bigger stride for readjusting the product mix through this campaign. Third, we should exert efforts to enliven the circulation sphere. Production is affected by impaired circulation at present. So, circulation is still a weak link. This problem should especially be studied. At present, industrial enterprises use a huge sum of loans, and commercial enterprises use decreasingly less loans. Commercial enterprises become shops for marketing the products of industrial enterprises on a commissioned basis. Commercial enterprises cannot play a role as a "reservoir" because they do not occupy money. We should organize forces, conscientiously study, work out new measures in the latter half of the year, strive to make a new breakthrough, and make a stride for deepening the reform of the circulation system. Commercial, supply and marketing, and supply departments should positively market local products if the provincial made products' quality is good and their prices are the same as those of other localities. By so doing, we can reduce circulation links and circulation charges. All enterprises should organize marketing forces and expand the self-marketing channels. We should mobilize and support salesmen to try every possible means to pioneer markets and to invigorate the marketing in the spirit of arduous struggle. We should study some encouragement policies to mobilize salesmen to pioneer markets and to sell products.

Fourth, we should grasp priorities, give different guidance according to different categories, and promote the work of the overall situation. Grasping key points is an issue relating to the method of leadership that we should pay particular attention to at present. At present, there are many difficulties and contradictions in the production sphere. At the time of grasping the work of the overall situation, all professions and trades and all prefectures and cities should stress key points and be good at grasping major problems and major contradictions. We should firmly grasp the major problems that are related to the overall situation. First of all, we should pay firm attention to 576 large and medium-sized enterprises and do a good job in invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises. We are going to convene a meeting of large and medium-sized enterprises in late May. We should formulate four programs in order to successfully

convene this meeting: First, we should formulate several policy regulations on enlivening large and medium-sized enterprises according to the current actual conditions. Second, planning and economic committees, supply departments, supply and marketing cooperatives, commercial departments, and departments of foreign economic relations and trade should work out a project for how to help large and medium-sized enterprises pioneer markets. Third, the People's Bank of China should go all out and take the lead in enlivening funds to sort out "debt chains" in line with the situation of the 576 large and medium-sized enterprises. Fourth, under the grim market situation, large and medium-sized enterprises should formulate management policies, and strengthen and enliven internal management in order to suit the market changes. The 576 large and medium-sized enterprises are our key work points. However, we must not grasp all large and medium-sized enterprises but grasp key ones. We should focus our efforts on grasping large profit-making enterprises, large money-losing enterprises, enterprises where large amounts of products are kept in stock, large energy-consuming enterprises, and enterprises with huge amounts of debts; and study and make measures for bridging over these problems. All localities should organize forces to conduct investigations and study in order to successfully convene this meeting.

Fifth, we should take the overall situation into consideration, strictly enforce discipline, and ensure the fulfillment of the task for distribution of cotton. Shortage of cotton is an extremely prominent problem in this year's industrial production. To fundamentally solve the problems relating to cotton, we should expand the cotton growing areas and increase the per unit area yield of cotton. It was informed that the cotton growing areas are possibly expanded this year. To solve the cotton problems, we should first attend to the purchase, storage, distribution, and use of cotton. All localities should ensure the fulfillment of the readjusted cotton purchasing and storage targets assigned by the province. Viewing the current situation, we know that all localities should work arduously in order to fulfill the cotton storage and distribution tasks. Why does our province purchase more cotton but store less? Because localities use extra-quota cotton. All localities should pay high attention to this problem but must not make mistakes in this regard. We must stress discipline. Never must we pay only attention to our own interests to the neglect of the interests of the state. As for the localities that still fail to fulfill this year's cotton storage tasks, we should clearly conduct investigation and know their reasons. As for the localities whose failure is due to violating orders and prohibitions, we should submit their cases to the provincial party committee and the provincial discipline inspection commission for study and handling. Supply and marketing cooperatives at various levels are the only lawful purchasing and supply units. They should strictly enforce cotton policies. First, the provincial supply and marketing cooperative should conduct investigations among its subordinate units, and resolutely eliminate the loopholes for private purchasing and marketing of cotton. We should investigate and know if units and individuals seek private gains for small groups and purchase larger amounts of cotton and resell it at a profit in violation

of state policies and regulations. At present, the peasants have some cotton in their hands and we should firmly attend to purchasing their cotton. In short, in purchasing and storing up cotton, we should firmly foster the concept of the overall situation and really enforce orders and prohibitions, but must not act according to our own ways or knowingly violate discipline.

Inner Mongolia's Wang Qun at Anniversary Forum

SK2506115891 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] On the morning of 24 June, various democratic parties in the region jointly held a forum with the participation of their Standing Committee members living in Hohhot to ceremoniously mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Regional leaders Wang Qun, Zhang Dinghua, Shi Shengrong, Geriletu, Bai Enpei, Li Shuyuan, Chen Jie, and Zhou Junqiu attended the forum. Lan Qianfu, vice chairman of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and chairman of the regional committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, presided over the forum.

At the forum, participants reflected on the past in light of the present situation, spoke glowingly of the glorious history of the CPC and the tremendous achievements scored under the leadership of the CPC, and expressed their lofty respects and boundless trust for the CPC. They maintained: The glorious history of the Chinese revolution and construction proves that without the CPC, there would be no New China; without the leadership of the CPC, China would not advance and develop; and only by following the socialist road under the leadership of the CPC will China become prosperous and strong.

Zhang Dinghua, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, made a speech at the forum. Zhang Dinghua said: When marking the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding, we will not forget that various democratic parties have long gone through thick and thin together with the CPC, have fought side by side with the CPC, and have scored major contributions to China's revolution and construction. During the 70-year-long career of the CPC, promoted by the CPC's principles and policies with regard to the united front, various democratic parties have positively responded to the CPC's call, have subjected themselves to the leadership of the CPC, and have closely rallied around the CPC. In particular, since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, various democratic parties in the region have, in the course of strengthening self-construction, persisted in the correct political direction of closely cooperating with the CPC, have implemented the line, principles, and policies with regard to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, have given full play to their superiority, have positively participated in and discussed political affairs, have offered advice and suggestions for promoting economic construction and social development of the state and the region, and have done a great deal of work and scored great achievements in accelerating the region's reform and openness and the building of

material and spiritual civilizations. What has happened in the past proves that only by steadfastly subjecting themselves to and persisting in the leadership of the CPC, only by closely cooperating with the CPC with one heart and one mind and fighting side by side with the CPC, only by persistently following the road of socialism, and only by positively plunging into the mighty torrent of the socialist revolution and construction, will various democratic parties be able to preserve a steadfast and correct political direction and play an even greater role in the process of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. What has happened in the past also proves that the united front is not only the precious heritage of the CPC to lead the new-democratic revolution but also the previous heritage to lead the socialist modernization drive.

Zhang Dinghua said: The next decade is a period of critical importance for the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, in particular for the building of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. We sincerely hope that various democratic parties in the region will, just as in the past, rally around the CPC, will conscientiously perform their duties of democratic supervision and political consultation, and will unite the broad masses of the people as well as our friends at home and abroad to play an even greater role in safeguarding the political and social stability of the state and the society and will make new contributions to promoting the region's reform and openness, scientific and technological progress, and the invigoration of economic, cultural, and other undertakings.

Speaking at the forum were Lan Qianfu, chairman of the regional committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Yang Bingqi, chairman of the regional committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; (Chen Yousen), chairman of the regional committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; (Sin Yiyuan), vice chairman of the regional committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Lin Gan), vice chairman of the regional committee of the China Democratic League; and Chen Jie, chairman of the regional committee of the Jiusan Society.

Attends Anniversary Rally

SK2606062791 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Excerpts] On the morning of 25 June at the assembly hall of the regional government, the regional party committee ceremoniously held a rally to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

At the rally, more than 1,600 people, including party members of regional organs, and cadres and staff members and workers of various nationalities on all fronts, modestly looked back on the 70-year glorious career through which the CPC guided the people of various nationalities across the country to fight bravely and made ceaseless successes and victories. They encouraged each other to fight for realizing the lofty ideal of communism, successfully fulfilling the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the grand objective by

the end of this century, and for ceaselessly promoting the autonomous region's socialist modernization.

Present at the rally were some regional party, government, Army, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference leaders, including Wang Qun, Bu He, Zhang Dinghua, Batubagen, Hao Xiushan, Shi Shengrong, Geriletu, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Liu Yunshan, Wuyunqimuge, Bai Enpei, Butegeqi, Bai Junqing, Sha Tuo, Zhou Rongchang, Pei Yingwu, Alatanaoqier, Fang Chenghai, Bayaertu, Baoyanbatu, Yun Zhaoguang, Yun Shufen, and Zhou Junqiu.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government, chaired the rally. Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, made a speech entitled "Be Loyal Communist Party Members." Zhang Dinghua, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, read the decision of the regional party committee on commending advanced grass-roots party organizations, excellent communist party members, and excellent party workers. [passage omitted]

Also present at the rally were Yang Dalai, Liu Huixian, He Yao, Wu En, Peng Mengyu, Huang Hou, Wang Zaitian, Gao Zengpei, Zhang Rugang, Liang Yiming, Wu Daping, Wang Jiangong, (Xu Yongcun), Han Shijin, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng, Chen Bingyu, (Yan Jili), (Ha La), (Bai Yun), (Qi Yibo), (Meng Qingxia), (Zhaoyinjizhu), (Li Jinshan), and (Li Yanjin). Attending the rally were some responsible persons of various democratic parties, including Li Shuyuan, Chen Jie, Lan Qianfu, (Cui Yingmian), (Yun Yaokun), and (Wang Bingqi).

Speech on Party Loyalty

SK2606084391 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] In his speech at the rally to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC held on 25 June, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, urged: Facing the new situation and the new tasks, the vast number of Communist Party members across the region should have an incomparable spirit of being loyal to the motherland, the people of various nationalities, and the communist cause; mobilize and guide the people of various nationalities to engage in the cause of the party and the people; and add a more magnificent chapter to the history of the CPC.

Wang Qun said in his speech: The reason why the party ceaselessly made successes and victories in its undertaking is that we relied on the correct leadership of the CPC and depended on thousands of millions of loyal communist party members to guide the people of various nationalities to bravely join the struggle. To fulfill the greater and arduous undertaking ahead of the party in the future, we should still rely on thousands of millions of loyal Communist Party members. Loyal Communist Party members should be loyal to the motherland, and set an example for safeguarding the reunification of the nation, social stability, and the unity of nationalities.

Patriotism is the people's profound feeling toward the motherland over hundred thousands of years. Communist Party members should be the most practical, sober-minded, and lofty patriots. The Communist Party members' patriotism involves the [words indistinct] characteristics of persisting in the leadership of the party and firmly following the socialist road. The Communist Party members working in Inner Mongolia should embody their patriotic awareness with their practical action of ardently loving, building, and rejuvenating Inner Mongolia; and should pledge that in the next 10 years, they will guide the people of various nationalities across the region to change the region's backward appearance and to catch up with the whole nation's advance step of making the people become comparatively well-off by the end of this century. To persist in patriotism, Communist Party members should regard safeguarding the interests of the party and the state as their fundamental requirements, realistically regard the nation and the motherland as an inseparable whole, and realistically and highly link the reunification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities.

Wang Qun pointed out: Being loyal Communist Party members, we should further be loyal to the people of various nationalities and serve the people wholeheartedly. Each and every Communist Party member, particularly leading cadres, should firmly foster the concept that the people are creators of history, the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, the concept that the powers of cadres are entrusted by the people, the concept that the duty of being held responsible to the party is in keeping with that of being held responsible to the people, the concept that the party should educate and guide the people in making advances in order to rely on them; should ceaselessly enhance the awareness of persisting in the fundamental purpose of the party; should stand in the forefront of developing social productive forces; should carry forward, in the course of reform and construction, the party's fine traditions and work styles, that have taken shape in the long-term revolutionary struggle, such as being always in the van fighting and being the last to seek pleasure, [words indistinct], having a boundless sense of responsibility in their work, and showing extreme warmheartedness toward the people; should [words indistinct]; and should unswervingly wage a long-term struggle against the corrosive phenomena. We should realistically change our work style, and [words indistinct].

Wang Qun pointed out: Being loyal Communist Party members, we should be loyal to the great communist cause and foster a firm belief that socialism is high above everything. We should clearly understand that the certainty of the victory in communism resides in various complications in the course of developing communism. Being confronted with the plot of peaceful evolution launched by the international hostile forces and the disturbance and damage by the hostile elements at home, and facing the [words indistinct] and adverse current against the communist cause, the Communist Party members who are loyal to the communist cause should take a broad and long-term view, remain calm, always

politically keep clear-headed, and have a firm communist belief. We should [words indistinct], study and apply Marxism, be inspired by the communist ideal and belief, and make efforts to realize the specific targets under the new historical situation. Now, our country is in the initial stage of socialism. The fighting goal of our party at this important historical stage is to build our country into a strong, democratic, and civilized socialist modernized country. The tasks at present are to make efforts to realize the second-step strategic objective, and to lay a solid foundation for fulfilling the third-step strategic arrangement in the middle of the 21st century. To realize the above fighting goals, Communist Party members should play an exemplary role in persisting in the political line of the party, having advanced political awareness and deep work style, seeking truth from facts, doing their work in a down-to-earth manner, working hard and not being upset by criticism, being ready to make contributions, being full of foresight and sagacity, and bravely doing pioneering work and forging ahead.

Wang Qun concluded: The party Central Committee places ardent hopes on the party organizations and more than 800,000 communist party members in Inner Mongolia. More than 21 million people of various nationalities across the region also place ardent hopes on us. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, we should work with one heart and soul, be inspired with enthusiasm, guide the people of various nationalities across the region, continue to hold high the banner of unity, construction, reform, and open-up, and strive for successfully realizing the grand objectives in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and at the end of this century, and ceaselessly promoting the region's socialist modernization.

Tan Shaowen Attends Tianjin Enterprises Ceremony

SK2606055791 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 11 May 91 p 1

[Report by Li Bingyuan (2621 4426 0337) and Liu Jinquan (0491 6855 3123): "The Municipal People's Government Commends Outstanding Enterprises and Entrepreneurs"]

[Excerpts] On 10 May the municipality sponsored a commendation meeting in honor of a large number of outstanding enterprises and entrepreneurs. During the commendation meeting, Li Huifen, vice mayor of the municipality, delivered a speech in which she urged enterprises across the municipality to study the advanced experience, to boldly pioneer the road of advance, and to improve the enterprise management to a new level. Attending the commendation meeting were leading personnel from the municipal level organs, including Tan Shaowen, Nie Bichu, Yang Huijie, Huang Yanzhi, Liu Zengkun, Pan Yiqing, and Xiao Yuan; as well as veteran comrades, including Li Zhongyuan. [passage omitted]

These outstanding enterprises and entrepreneurs being commended at the meeting have been appraised and selected by the municipal enterprise management association, the

municipal entrepreneurs' association, and the municipal women's federation from the enterprises on the fronts of industry, agriculture, commerce, trade, construction, and communications. With the approval of the municipal people's government, the title of outstanding in their fields have been conferred on them. [passage omitted]

During the commendation meeting, Li Huifen delivered a speech in which she pointed out that we should note the technical backwardness while acknowledging the achievements and that the more backward phenomena in management still exist in varying degrees among quite large number of enterprises. She, in her speech, urged various commissions, bureaus, and enterprises, first, to heighten their understanding; to enhance their leadership; and to straighten out the position of enterprise management among various work of enterprises. Efforts should be made to earnestly study the theories of enterprise management and to formulate the plans of enterprise management in line with the actual situation in enterprises. Second, we should continue to enhance the basic work of management and further establish or improve the system of ensuring the enforcement of management over various specialized undertakings. Efforts should be made to implement the basic demands set in the "standard" of the basic work of enterprises management across the municipality so as to enable the one third of enterprises in the municipality to reach the standard. Third, we should actively modernize enterprise management and upgrade the level of enterprise management as a whole. In line with the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" for modernizing the municipality's enterprise management, enterprises should formulate their own specific plan in this regard and implement their plan vigorously. Efforts should be made to enhance the strategic study of enterprise operation and to vigorously popularize modern management. We should organize the special forces to map out the work standard of enforcing management over various industries and trades as well as over enterprises. Fourth, we should uphold and improve the enterprise internal economic responsibility system, in which we should not only set forth economic and technical targets and managerial and working standards but also the strict regulations of appraisal and organizational guarantee. Fifth, we should earnestly enhance the building of legal systems and upgrade the enterprises' capability in self-restriction and self-protection. Sixth, a good job should be done in continuously encouraging enterprises to make progress and having the work of enterprise management achieve in depth development.

Ideological, Political Work for Tianjin Teachers

SK2406134991 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 8 May 91 p 1

[By Guo Shiqian (6753 1102 7505) and Zhong Jie (6988 2638): "Strengthen Ideological and Political Work Among Teachers, and Improve the Quality of Running Primary and Middle Schools"]

[Text] On 7 May, the education and public health work committee under the municipal party committee and the

party committee of the municipal education bureau jointly convened a municipal conference on ideological and political work of ordinary educational departments. Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, stressed at the conference: Strengthening ideological and political work among teachers of primary and middle schools is a work to lay foundation for cultivating a new generation of people who are politically aware, morally sound, well-educated, and disciplined; and is a fundamental measure to improve the quality of running primary and middle schools and to build Tianjin into an educationally advanced city.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, Tianjin's ordinary educational front has scored great achievements in ideological and political work; and the vast number of teachers have been loyal to the educational cause of the party, worked conscientiously despite the heavy burden, and worked selflessly on the post of imparting knowledge and educating people. After setting a high value on the achievements, Liu Jinfeng extended cordial greetings and high respects to the vast numbers of educational workers on behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government.

In his speech, Liu Jinfeng said: We should fully understand the importance of strengthening ideological and political work among teachers of ordinary educational departments. This not only has a bearing on the building of the ranks of teachers, but also, what is more important, has a bearing on whether or not we can cultivate qualified constructors of and successors to socialism generation by generation. He continued: We should actually grasp well the ideological and political work among teachers. At present, we should attach importance to the work in the following several fields: First, we should fully arouse teachers' initiative in imparting knowledge and educating people. Because teachers play a predominant role in running schools, only when teachers' initiative is aroused will there be a reliable guarantee for improving educational quality and cultivating qualified persons. Second, we should exert great efforts in improving teachers' political and ideological

quality. Through ideological and political work, we should enable each and every teacher to be loyal to the people's educational cause, to ardently love students, to selflessly impart knowledge and educate people, and to set an example for students. Towards young teachers in particular, such education should be all the more strengthened in order to make all young teachers set good examples for students with their good moral character and exemplary role. Third, we should establish a backbone ranks of ideological and political workers, with party-member teachers as the main body. Towards the vast number of party-member teachers, we should not only strengthen education and management, but also give full play to their role in using them. We should assign tasks to party-member teachers, impose pressure on them, set demands on them, and create opportunity and conditions for them to display their role. Fourth, we should actually give play to the role of grass-roots party organizations as a fighting fortress. We should strengthen the building of leading bodies of party branches of various schools; should enhance the education and management of the ranks of party-member teachers, and organize such teachers to study the party's basic knowledge and the theory of party building; and should rigorously enforce and perfect the system on party organizational activities, and conscientiously implement it.

Liu Jinfeng said: We should strengthen leadership over ideological and political work for teachers. At the same time, we should strengthen the contacts between responsible educational departments and various district and county party committees. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in conducting ideological and political work among teachers. In strengthening ideological and political work among teachers, leaders shoulder important duties. On the one hand, leading cadres should provide guarantees in organization and work, and place the work on a due position. On the other hand, leading cadres themselves should become experts in doing ideological and political work.

At the conference, the "Opinion on ideological and political work for teachers of ordinary educational departments" was promulgated.

Foreign Minister on International Role Opposition

*OW2206152491 Taipei CHINA POST in English
18 June 91, p 11*

[Text] Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien yesterday said that the public should not expect any good will from the Chinese Communists in accepting the ROC [Republic of China] government into the international community.

Invited to speak at the commencement ceremony of the National Cheng Chih University, the minister argued that the mainland authorities had been trying to conquer Taiwan by offering peaceful means of Chinese unification under the principle of one country with two systems.

Some people still daydream that mainland authorities will eventually treat Taiwan as a counterpart in the international arena. He also added that others believed the most important part in developing relations across the Taiwan Strait is the benefits and conveniences that such relation will bring to commerce and trade between both sides.

For the past year, the communist regime has gone out of its way to thwart the government's diplomatic efforts by stopping Taiwan from entering international organizations, according to Chien.

Last year the ROC government was invited to join the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation organization, however Taiwan was forced to give up its application after mainland authorities boycotted the ROC membership by calling the ROC an "economic entity," instead of a country with sovereignty, the minister said.

The mainland's octogenarian leader Teng Hsiao-ping [Deng Xiaoping] has repeatedly pointed out that Beijing is not against Taiwan developing trade and economic ties with other countries, the minister said.

However Beijing will always try to interfere or sabotage the ROC's plans to set up trade offices or send officials for visits in countries that do not recognize Taiwan, Chien said.

However Chien added that the people on Taiwan should not be discouraged by international rejections. Entering as many international organizations as possible will continue to be the goal of his ministry, Chien said.

"The hope of China is in Taiwan," the minister told over 1,000 graduates, encouraging them to carry on the "historical torch" to make China unified under the principle of democracy, freedom and equal distribution of wealth.

Shao Yu-ming Wants Help Returning to GATT

*OW1306170191 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 13 June 91*

[Text] Director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], Shao Yu-Ming, stated at a meeting of the ruling Kuomintang Central Standing Committee on Wednesday, that the most important work of the GIO is to work in coordination with the nation's policy toward the mainland, and urge international media to better

supervise the actions of Peking, so as to help the ROC [Republic of China] return to international organizations. He said that the GIO is working hard to urge international societies to assist the ROC to enter the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum. Shao made the remarks in a report he gave on the change in the ROC's international image since the ending of martial law.

Official Explains SEF Supervision Regulations

*OW2006214191 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
19 Jun 91*

[Text] Huang Kun-hui, chairman of the Mainland Affairs Commission of the Executive Yuan, yesterday stated in the Legislative Yuan that the regulations for supervising the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] are being formulated and will be drafted as quickly as possible. They will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan during its next session.

He pointed out that in enacting the regulations initial reaction is that the selection and appointment of the secretary general of the Straits Exchange Foundation should have the concurrence of the Mainland Affairs Commission. Nominations of directors of various departments of the foundation should also be submitted to the Mainland Affairs Commission for future reference.

Asked if the position of secretary general of the Straits Exchange Foundation should be full-time, Huang Kun-hui refused to answer directly. He only said that everything is being studied carefully.

KMT Stresses Five Principles of Unification

*OW1306094991 Taipei CNA in English 0745 GMT
13 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 13 (CNA)— The Republic of China's mainland policy must uphold five principles: "unity," "reality," "security," "reciprocity," and "graduality," the secretary-general of the Kuomintang [KMT] Central Committee said Wednesday.

Speaking at a KMT cadre training workshop, James Soong [Sung Chu-yu] explained that "unity" means China will eventually be unified under the principles of "freedom, democracy and an equitable distribution of wealth."

"Unification is an ultimate goal, and we need not waste time in debating unification or independence," the ranking KMT official stressed.

In pursuit of "unity," Soong said, the "reality" existing on the both sides of the Taiwan Strait must not be ignored. "Taiwan and the mainland are two different political entities, with different living environments and different territories under their jurisdiction," he noted. "The Chinese Communists have, however, failed to recognize this reality."

The principle of "security" means that the safety and well-being of the 20 million people in Taiwan should never be sacrificed in the course of national unification, Soong noted.

Soong said that Cross-strait exchanges must be developed on an equal and reciprocal basis. "Mutual respect and good faith are vital to the development of closer cross-strait ties," he said.

After more than four decades of separation, Taiwan and the mainland are unlikely to be reunified overnight. "We must, therefore, pursue national unification in a gradual and steady manner," he added.

Soong continued that China's unification involves a choice between different lifestyles; military force has no place in the process; and chaos and turmoil in the mainland will not be good for Taiwan. "We would rather see the mainland undergo a peaceful evolution to a free, open, democratic society," he added.

The Sun yat-sen Institute on Policy Research and Development, a KMT training body, is sponsoring a two-week workshop on the latest mainland developments. More than 60 KMT cadres from the party, government and private institutions are attending the workshop.

Soong said the workshop aims to train competent KMT cadres to work for national unification.

Government Revises National Mobilization Law

OW1706051491 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Text] It has been disclosed that relevant government authorities finished drafting the Revised National Mobilization Law yesterday.

The draft, which has been a target of attention in various quarters, divides national mobilization into two periods: The Period of Mobilization, and the Period for Mobilization Preparations. The draft revised law provides that a National Mobilization Committee will be established under the Executive Yuan; and that, once a war erupts, or a war is imminent, the Executive Yuan will request the president to declare the beginning of the Period of Mobilization and suspend the Period for Mobilization Preparations during peace time.

It is learned that the revision of the National Mobilization Law has become one of the Government's top priorities, and that authorities concerned, after completing the draft of the revised law yesterday, will soon submit the draft to the Executive Yuan for deliberation. It is also learned that the draft has virtually completely overhauled the existing National Mobilization Law.

KMT Approves Election Law Draft Amendment

OW0806050291 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] A meeting held by the Central Standing Committee of the ruling party on 5 June passed a draft amendment to the law on election and recall of personnel holding public offices. The committee decided to temporarily postpone implementing the planned election system which would allow people to vote in a locality other than the one in which they had registered domicile status for more than six months and military servicemen posted away from home to vote at ballot centers near their bases. Regarding the issue of distributing seats for the elected delegates that represent every locality of the nation on the basis of the number of members and candidates of a political party, the Central Standing Committee meeting unanimously approved adoption of the one-ballot election system. In the future, the number of seats for the elected delegates that represent every locality of the nation will be allocated on the basis of the average value reached from the ratio of the number of every political party's candidates who have won the election as well as the ratio of the number of ballots won by every political party's candidates at elections held in localities and among the aborigines.

This government policy decision has largely reduced the potential for confrontation between the stands taken by the ruling and opposition parties over the proposal of implementing an election system that would allow people to vote in a locality other than the one in which they have had registered domicile status for more than six months and military servicemen posted away from home to vote at ballot centers near their bases; however, the Democratic Progress Party [DPP] is still quite insistent in its stand on adopting a two-ballot system for electing delegates representing every locality in the nation. Some legislators of the ruling party already voiced different views on the issue. Further discussions between the ruling and the opposition parties about the policy for adopting the one-ballot election system are needed to further improve mutual understanding; otherwise, conflicts over the process of amending the law on election and recall will still be unavoidable.

The ruling party adopted its usual procedure of seeking coordination between the party and the government and consulted the opinion of all quarters in drafting an amendment to the law on election and recall this time so that the amendment may benefit all concerned. The ruling party invited some legislators and the party and government leaders to two discussion meetings for improving mutual understanding on 23 and 31 May, in which the Executive Yuan took the initiative to offer explanations and give up its firm stand on implementing the proposed election system that would allow people to vote in a locality other than the one in which they have had registered domicile status for more than six months and military servicemen posted away from home to vote

at ballot centers near their bases. Furthermore, the Executive Yuan also informed the headquarters of the Kuomintang [KMT] at its Central Committee by telephone and by cable on the afternoon of 4 June about the differences over the one-ballot and two-ballot election systems and submitted the issue to the Central Standing Committee meeting held on 5 June for its decision. To find a solution for the issue, the ruling party again invited 21 KMT legislators and cadres to a discussion meeting on the evening of 4 June and made the proposal for adopting the one-ballot election system. The move taken by the Executive Yuan is to have more officials at various levels of the party and government participate in discussions about the issue; promoting an identical stand to be taken in advance by the party, the government, and departments of the Legislative Yuan toward the issue; doing all it can to avoid internecine disputes; and taking concerted action against other political parties.

Taiwan Interest in Renewed Application to UN

Legislative Debate

OW1706055391 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Text] Members of the Legislative Yuan spent the whole day yesterday discussing the motion, submitted by Huang Chu-wen and 86 other legislators, that the nation should apply to rejoin the United Nations in the name of the Republic of China. But, they did not reach any conclusion. Although the overwhelming majority of legislators belonging to the ruling KMT and other parties unanimously agreed that the nation should apply to rejoin the United Nations, they argued on what name to be used and what measures to be taken.

Legislators of the Democratic Progressive Party maintained that the name of Republic of China should not be used; and Huang Min-ho, a legislator without party affiliations, insisted that application for rejoining the UN should be submitted immediately. Finally, Liang Su-jung, president of the Legislative Yuan, decided that the issue be put to a vote at the next session.

Foreign Ministry Plan

OW2106124991 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry will prepare a comprehensive plan to implement the latest legislative recommendation that the ROC [Republic of China] seeks to rejoin the United Nations at an appropriate time, according to a highly placed ministry official.

The Legislative Yuan earlier this week approved the recommendation by 86 lawmakers that the government seek to rejoin the United Nations at an appropriate time under the name of the ROC. Taipei withdrew from the United Nations in 1971 after the world organization

admitted Beijing. Although applying for UN membership is not easy, the official said his ministry will do all it can to accomplish the goal. The official said Beijing had applied more than 20 times before it was finally given China's seat in the United Nations. South Korea began to seek UN membership early in the 1970's and has only made significant headway this year.

Although Beijing will undoubtedly do all it can to prevent Taipei's return to the United Nations, diplomatic sources said the ROC can first seek to rejoin UN-affiliated organizations in order to enhance its status and presence in the international community.

Bartholomew Mainland Visit Term 'Failure'

OW2106150991 Taipei CNA in English 1421 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 21 (CNA)—The following is the editorial of Friday's EXPRESS NEWS, a daily newspaper published by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

Bartholomew Mission

The United States obviously has failed to convince the Peking regime to stop selling missiles to the Middle East.

The issue was on top of the agenda when Reginald Bartholomew, US undersecretary of state for international security affairs, visited Peking earlier this week. But after lengthy discussions with Chinese Communist officials during which Bartholomew listed all the actions the United States has taken against Red China because of its missile sales to the Middle East, the US official could not get a Chinese Communist promise to stop the sales.

At a press conference in Peking at the conclusion of his trip, Bartholomew could only say that while there was some movement in this respect, "a lot of work remains."

A White House spokesman, however, described US President George Bush as "satisfied" with Bartholomew's visit to Peking, citing Peking's promise to seriously consider adhering to both the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) and the missile technology control regime (MTCR) as a result of the "successful round of talks" between Bartholomew and his counterparts.

This positive assessment of the Bartholomew trip would have been justifiable if Peking's adherence to NPT and MTCR had been the primary issues of concern to the United States. But, they were not.

Ever since the end of the Persian Gulf war, President Bush has made the control of arms supplies to the Middle East one of the most important goals of his foreign policy, and the primary concern of the United States. As far as Peking's position on weapons proliferation is concerned, is Peking's missile sales program to Syria which would not only upset the military balance in the Middle East, but could also cast doubt on the credibility of Bush's post-Gulf war foreign policy.

For this reason, US Secretary of State James Baker has warned Peking of "potentially profound consequences" to its relations with Washington if it goes through with the missile sales program.

In the absence of progress on this issue, the Bush administration's positive assessment of the Bartholomew trip is misleading.

As the administration is in the midst of a fight with the Democratic-controlled Congress for the renewal of the most-favored-nation status (MFN) for Red China, it [words indistinct] for reasons of political expediency, divert attention away from the failure of the Bartholomew mission in this respect, since congressional Democrats have used Peking's missile sales to the Middle East as one of the reasons to argue against the renewal.

The danger, however, is that Peking might be misled into falsely believing that it has successfully dealt with Washington's complaint over its missile export plan, especially if the Congress upholds the MFN decision.

This misunderstanding would, however, create new problems not only for Bush's arms control policy, but also in the bilateral relations between Peking and Washington in the future.

U.S. Requests Controls on Weapons Technology

*OW2206153191 Taipei CHINA POST in English
18 Jun 91, p 6*

[Text] The United States has asked the Republic of China [ROC] to adopt certain steps to prevent the leakage of technical know-how on how to make nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as missile delivery systems, to Third-world nations, said Shih Yen-hsiang, a technology expert with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Thursday.

The ROC and the United States plan to hold talks on the issue on June 18 in Washington, D.C., sources revealed.

Shih indicated that the ROC has decided to begin controlling exports of high-tech products one year from now, starting with the Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park.

The ROC and the United States have already exchanged a memorandum on protecting strategic products and technologies, and such issues as on which technologies and geographical regions restrictions should be placed, and the ROC's current trade relations with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Third-world countries, Shih disclosed.

Since the Gulf war, the United States has considered the ROC a sensitive area because it is able to make nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, Shih added.

"We are not making any nuclear weapons, but the ROC is capable of making biological and chemical weapons and short- and medium-range missile delivery systems," Shih indicated.

Shih noted that the legal base for restricting high-tech exports, the Trade Law, is expected to be approved by the Legislative Yuan within one year, before which time the restrictions cannot go into effect.

Reportage on Cross-Straits Trade

Volume Exceeds 10%

*OW1706092491 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
17 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 17 (CNA)—Indirect Taiwan-mainland trade transshipped through Hong Kong accounted for a record 10.88 percent of Taiwan's total foreign trade in May, higher than the 10 percent ceiling presumed safe for the Taiwan economy, the Ministry of Economic Affairs said today.

May shipments to Hong Kong surged a stunning 50.3 percent to 1.11 billion U.S. dollars, making the British colony the Republic of China's [ROC] second largest export outlet after the United States, the ministry said. Hong Kong's share of the ROC's total May exports also hit an all-time high of 16.42 percent.

Cumulative two-way trade with Hong Kong in the first five months of 1991 reached 5.27 billion U.S. dollars, 9.61 percent of the country's total foreign trade.

As ROC exports to the United States and Japan are growing slowly, the ministry predicted, indirect Taiwan-mainland trade's share of the ROC's foreign trade will very likely break the 10 percent warning level by the end of June.

Alarmed by Taiwan's growing reliance on mainland markets, the ministry is considering a new package of measures to diversify export outlets.

Ministry officials attributed the booming entrepot trade with Hong Kong mainly to increasing investments by Taiwan businessmen on the mainland.

The view was confirmed by a Chung Hua Institute for Economic Research survey released over the weekend.

The survey shows that as of the end of 1990, 86.61 percent of the production equipment installed in Taiwan-invested factories on the mainland had been purchased in Taiwan and 69.94 percent of the raw materials, accessories and machinery parts used there were also from Taiwan.

Quoting statistics released by Peking authorities, the institute said Taiwan companies had committed to investing between 1.67 billion U.S. dollars and 1.77 billion U.S. dollars in the production of 1,500 different kinds of merchandise on the mainland by the end of 1990. Investments averaged 1.15 million U.S. dollars each, it added.

The institute said cross-straits investments grew most rapidly in 1989, topping 500 million U.S. dollars and nearly

matching the total amount invested during the previous years; last year also saw a 50 percent rise in cross-straits investments.

With cross-straits relations improving and the value of the mainland Chinese currency having declined about 30 percent over the past year, the institute predicted Taiwan investments on the mainland will continue to grow in the foreseeable future.

The institute quoted its latest survey as saying that 95.3 percent of Taiwan businessmen already investing on the mainland are optimistic about the mainland's economic prospects over the next two years; and 70.7 percent of those who have not invested on the mainland also give positive evaluations of Mainland China's business prospects.

Board To Monitor Products

OW1906100391 Taipei CNA in English 0819 GMT
19 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 19 (CNA)—The Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) will establish an "advance warning" system to minimize the possible adverse impact on the Taiwan economy of rapidly growing cross-straits trade.

BOFT will particularly monitor trade in 205 kinds of Taiwan products that have been regularly exported to the mainland via Hong Kong. It will also monitor 218 imports from the mainland.

BOFT has commissioned the Chung Hua Institute for Economic Research to design the proposed monitoring system.

The system will use five colors to signal the current status of cross-straits trade: red, yellow-red, green, yellow-blue and blue. The "red" category means trade is overheated; "green" stage means trade is normal; and "blue" signals stagnant cross-straits trade.

If a product has lost competitiveness on world markets, BOFT said it will not curtail overheated sales of that product to the mainland.

The new monitoring system is expected to be implemented later this year, BOFT officials said.

The board monitors imports of 10-plus mainland commodities, including iron ore, coal, cement and cotton. Imports of these items are limited because Peking imposes its own strict controls on their export.

Quoting the latest issue of Peking's "CHINA CUSTOMS STATISTICS," BOFT said Taiwan was mainland China's seventh largest trading partner and its fifth biggest import source in 1990.

According to official Peking statistics, two-way trade between Taiwan and the mainland totaled 2.57 billion US dls in 1990, far lower than the Hong Kong customs tally of 4.04 billion US dls. Peking's figures show mainland China exporting 319 million US dlr worth of goods to Taiwan last year, while importing 2.25 billion

US dls in Taiwan-made goods. It is the first time the "official" Peking publication has listed figure for cross-straits trade.

BOFT continued that mainland China enjoyed a rare trade surplus of 8.7 billion US dls in 1990 as a result of its import retrenchment policy.

Mainland China incurred huge trade deficits from 1984 through 1989. The trend reversed last year, with mainland imports declining 9.8 percent while its exports posted a 18.1 percent gain.

Dangers of Surging Exports

OW2406143391 Taipei CHINA POST in English
21 June 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Surging Exports to the Mainland"]

[Text] Government authorities need to pay close attention to Taiwan's continued sharp increases in exports to mainland China, jumping at an annual rate of more than 50 percent, a rate much higher than any other offshore market.

As a result, Taiwan's trade surplus with the mainland is now the largest, far surpassing that with the United States. According to the statistics compiled by mainland China, Taiwan's trade surplus with the mainland reached a high U.S. \$1.93 billion for the first quarter of this year. The surplus for the period is even U.S. \$550 million larger, if based on the figures published by the customs office of Hong Kong, the entrepot for Taiwan-mainland China trade.

The rapidly growing trade surplus indicates that Taiwan is concentrating its exports on the mainland market and thus is becoming increasingly dependent on it. If Taiwan heavily relies on the mainland market it will become economically and politically vulnerable.

Taiwan's steep increases in its mainland-bound exports have also proved to be damaging in another important way. Since the bulk of the island's exports to the mainland are parts and components, they are mostly assembled into finished products by Taiwan-invested factories there for reexport to major world markets, such as the United States.

These mainland products incorporating Taiwan-supplied parts and components and with the advantage of cheap labor are posing a serious competitive threat to similar Taiwan products in those markets, according to an analysis made by the Council for Economic Planning and Development.

But despite the adverse effects of Taiwan's ever-increasing exports to the mainland, more and more local businessmen are advocating direct trade as well as investment relations with the mainland. Under existing law, businessmen can only trade with and invest in mainland China indirectly, mainly through Hong Kong.

According to a recent survey conducted by Taiwan's Chinese National Federation of Industries, 67 percent of respondents favored direct trade and investment relations with the mainland, 10 percent higher than that shown in a previous survey.

If doing business with the mainland is a rapidly growing trend, it will be difficult for the government to try to buck it by imposing severe restrictions. In fact, any new restrictive measures will prove to be politically infeasible, considering the growing number of businessmen wanting to liberalize commercial ties with the mainland.

One fundamental way for Taiwan to avoid heavy economic reliance on the mainland would be for the government to improve the local investment climate and help upgrade the level of industrial technology.

An improvement in local investment climate could slow Taiwan's outward investment in mainland China. This in turn will ease the needs of Taiwan-invested factories on the mainland to import parts and components from this island, as now is the case.

Besides, an upgrading of industrial technology will enable local companies to produce more high-end products that tend to sell better in the rich Western markets than in mainland China and other developing markets.

Slowed Growth Reported

*OW2506092491 Taipei CNA in English 0800 GMT
25 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 25 (CNA)—Two-way trade between Taiwan and the mainland transshipped through Hong Kong continued to grow in the first four months of this year, but at a slower pace than before, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) reported today.

Quoting the latest Hong Kong customs tallies, BOFT said cross-straits commercial exchanges reached 1.55 billion U.S. dlsr [dollars] in the January-April period, a 39 percent jump over a year before.

The figure accounted for 3.62 percent of Taiwan's total foreign trade during the four-month period, BOFT said.

Cross-straits trade registered a nearly 50 percent growth between December and February.

Taiwan exports to the mainland rose 38.91 percent to 1.24 billion U.S. dlsr between January and April, or 5.56 percent of the island's total outbound shipments.

Cross-straits imports surged 39.47 percent to 308 million U.S. dlsr, or a mere 1.5 percent of Taiwan's total imports during the period.

BOFT reported that Taiwan exported 3.35 billion U.S. dollar worth of merchandise to Hong Kong in the January-April period, with 37.29 percent of it being transshipped to mainland China. Imports from the British colony totaled 626 million U.S. dlsr of which 49 percent came from the mainland.

Major exports across the Taiwan Straits included synthetic fibers, fabrics, machinery and plant equipment, electronic parts and petrochemical intermediaries; herbal medicines, feathers, and fish formed the bulk of Taiwan's imports from the mainland.

Although Taiwan's reliance on the mainland market has not yet reached an alarming level, BOFT said the mainland's share of Taiwan's exports has continued to rise because of growing cross-straits investments.

As Peking's trade and economic policies are fickle, BOFT officials said local businessmen, while undertaking cross-straits adventures, should also upgrade production at home in order to ensure the sustained growth of the Taiwan economy.

Japan's Kanemaru Pledges Support for Taiwan

*OW1506195491 Taipei CNA in English 1539 GMT
15 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 15 (CNA)—Senior Japanese statesman Shin Kanemaru pledged Saturday he will do his utmost to promote friendly relations between Japan and the Republic of China.

Kanemaru, former Japanese deputy prime minister and a heavyweight of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said he discussed with president Li Teng-hui on ways to improve bilateral relations during a meeting Friday. He declined to elaborate.

The senior Japanese statesman, who arrived in Taipei for a two-day visit, delivered a speech Saturday morning at the commencement of National Sun Yat-sen University in Kaohsiung, southern Taiwan.

In his speech, Kanemaru reviewed the relations between the Republic of China and Japan in modern history, concluding that the fate of the two countries is inseparable. He attributed the success of the Republic of China and Japan in recent decades to their correct choice of a system of freedom and democracy.

Task Forces To Study Trade Problems With Japan

*OW2406114891 Taipei CNA in English 0754 GMT
24 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 24 (CNA)—Both the Republic of China and Japan will establish task forces soon to deal with trade problems between the two countries, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) said Monday.

Masaya Miyoshi, secretary general of the Federation of Economic Associations (Keidanren) will arrive here Tuesday to discuss details with the BOFT.

Miyoshi's visit will be a follow-up of Keidanren trade mission coming here in May in seeking of improving Sino-Japanese trade relations.

Keidanren sent a large trade mission here May 12 to explore ways to narrow the huge trade imbalance in

Japan's favor. During its stay here, Shioichi Akazawa, head of the Keidanren mission, promised Japan would accelerate technology transfers to the Republic of China, to increase purchases of Taiwan products and to form task forces to monitor efforts to improve the trade imbalance between the two countries.

BOFT said that the visit of the Keidanren mission created a more friendly and healthy atmosphere for the improvement of trade ties between the two countries and the formation of the task forces will be an effective way to solve the trade imbalance problem.

Trade With Vietnam Reportedly Skyrocketing

OW2006214091 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] ROC [Republic of China]-Vietnam trade has skyrocketed over the last few years, and there are excellent prospects for the future according to the State Development Council.

Taiwan's exports to Vietnam totalled \$8.7 million in 1989. But the figures jumped to \$62.7 million in 1990, and the total ROC-Vietnam two-way trade exceeded \$100 million. Furthermore, exports to the Southeast Asian nation have doubled during the first five months of this year from the same period one year earlier. Some of Taiwan's furniture, food and textile manufacturers, encouraged by the situation, have begun investment activities in Vietnam. Japan and South Korea both have launched huge investment projects to Vietnam, where, unlike Thailand or Malaysia, labor and land are still cheap. Factors indicated that Taiwan must catch up to their pace.

Air Accord Signed

OW2506164691 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] An aviation official has revealed that the ROC [Republic of China] and Vietnam formally inked an accord in early June for the exchange of aviation rights, making it possible to open direct links between the two countries that do not have diplomatic relations.

Under the pact, China Airlines and Eva Airways are authorized to fly the route (?twice) weekly and the Vietnamese side will assign only one airline to the route.

Direct air links between the two countries were suspended after southern Vietnam was overrun by the communists in 1975.

The official said that Vietnam is more eager than the ROC to begin regular air service as it is expected to attract investment badly needed by Vietnam's ailing economy.

In addition, a local businessman who has twice visited that communist country said that Vietnam is starting to appeal to Taiwan tourists as well.

New Jordanian Foreign Minister Visits

OW2106083691 Taipei CNA in English 0756 GMT
21 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 21 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today it is the government's policy to work for close ties with Jordan, and it will make greater efforts to strengthen the relations after learning that 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Karim Hamadan al-Nusur had been appointed Jordan's foreign minister.

Al-Nusur, chairman of the Finance Committee of Jordan's lower house of parliament, is here for a weeklong visit.

Al-Nusur's visit, the third by a ranking Jordanian official in recent years, follows visits by Crown Prince Hasan Bin-Talal in Nov. 1990 and Prince 'Abdallah Bin al-Husayn in May of 1991.

During his stay here, Al-Nusur will call on the Secretary-General of the National Assembly Chu Shih-lieh, the President of the Legislative Yuan Liang Su-yung, Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew and Vice Foreign Minister John Chang.

Despite the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries, the Republic of China has maintained friendly relations with the Middle East country.

Lauds Economic Progress

OW2206083991 Taipei CNA in English 0756 GMT
22 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 22 (CNA)—Jordan's new Foreign Minister 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Karim Hamdan al-Nusur Friday lauded the hard working Chinese and the economic progress the Republic of China [ROC] has made in past years.

Al-Nusur arrived in Taipei Tuesday for a week-long visit in his capacity as chairman of the Finance Committee of Jordan's Lower House of Parliament.

Al-Nusur said that the ROC's six-year development plan will help the country enter the ranks of developed nations by 1996. It is an example deserving study by many countries short of natural resources.

Al-Nusur's visit, the third by a ranking Jordanian official in recent years, follows visits by Crown Prince Hasan Bin-Talal in Nov 1990 and Prince 'Abdallah Bin al-Husayn earlier this year.

Despite the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries, the ROC maintains friendly relations with the Middle East kingdom.

Sci-Tech Pact Signed With Hungary

*OW1106105091 Taipei CNA in English 0748 GMT
11 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 11 (CNA)— The National Science Council (NSC) has signed a science and technology cooperation agreement with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The agreement was signed Monday by NSC Vice Chairman Wang Sung-mao and Jozsef Ujfalossy, vice president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, on behalf of the two institutions.

Under the agreement, both sides will exchange research information in environmental protection, biotechnology and computer technology, and will sponsor seminars and the exchange of scientists. If the results prove beneficial to both sides, cooperation will be expanded to joint research projects.

Ujfalossy, who arrived in Taipei last week for a 10-day visit with two colleagues, was later received by Premier Hao Po-tsun.

hailed the signing of the cooperation agreement between the NSC and the Hungarian Science Academy, saying it will benefit both countries.

The premier also told his guest that the Republic of China has extended agricultural technological assistance to many Asian, African and Latin American countries. The Tainan-based Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center has contributed much to the agricultural development of the Asian Pacific region, he said.

Hau added that the Republic of China is willing to share its advanced agricultural technology with Hungary.

The agreement with the Hungarian Science Academy follows a similar accord signed by the NSC last month with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. The council is now seeking to establish cooperative ties with its counterpart in the Soviet Union, NSC officials said.

To facilitate further cooperation with East European countries, NSC has set up a branch office in Vienna.

Arrest of Inner Mongolian Intellectuals Reported

*OW1406121291 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
10 Jun 91 p 1*

[Special dispatch from Beijing by correspondent Lai Chin-hung]

[Text] Communist Chinese authorities in Inner Mongolia have created an atmosphere of terror there with their extensive search for accomplices, following their arrest on 15 May of two intellectual leaders on charges of "attempting to overthrow the CPC's leadership" and "fomenting national splittism." The incident was Inner Mongolia's first case of "splittism" and "independence," after similar incidents were reported in Tibet and Xinjiang.

According to Confidential Document No. 13, issued by the Inner Mongolian CPC Committee's general office on 11 May, beginning in March 1990, the preparatory group of the Ethnic Cultural Association (headed by Hu Chin Te Gu Szu) and the Modern Ethnic Association (headed by Wang Mang-lai, who is also leader of the Ethnic Modernization Society; having university students, cadres, and intellectuals as its members) in Ih Ju League, Inner Mongolia, organized family gatherings, lectures, and report sessions on 12 occasions; wrote, printed, and distributed various illegal propaganda literature; and sought to widen their sphere of influence through extensive ties inside and outside the region. Under the pretext of effecting ethnic civilization and modernization, they opposed the socialist system and the CPC's leadership, and attempted to eliminate Marxism from the region and alter the character of socialism, in an effort to topple the CPC's leadership.

These two "illegal organizations" planned to execute a three-stage strategy called "The Mongolian People's Short-Term Tasks." The first stage calls for publicizing and studying strategy aimed at achieving ethnic prosperity and for setting principles and goals regarding ethnic unity within two to four years. The second stage envisions the establishment of a full-fledged organization within three to five years, and the third sets a 15-year period for laying the foundation for achieving ethnic prosperity and development. The document stated: The ruling party currently advocates a policy of "one country, two systems." East and West Germany, which operated under two different systems, were ultimately reunited. Consultations are expected to bring about conditions for the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. Currently, there are excellent opportunities and favorable conditions for unifying the Mongolian people. On no account shall we pass up the opportunities, because they can affect the whole nation's fate.

It is learned that 26 members of these two organizations have been restricted from moving freely; many have been blacklisted and kept under surveillance. Some academic organizations have been disbanded. People are disturbed by the heavy-handed oppression of young Mongolian intellectuals and cadres by Inner Mongolia's party secretary Wang Qun. Many Mongolian people worry that the incident may evolve into a new movement of political persecution. Communist Chinese authorities claim that the two organizations are associated with the Mongolian Democratic Party. An organization called "Alliance for the Protection of Human Rights in Inner Mongolia" has enlisted the assistance of all renowned human rights groups in the world in stopping Communist China's persecution.

Commission Spokesman on Mongolian, Tibetan Issues

*OW1606215291 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
11 Jun 91 p 4*

[Text] Chen Hsiao-hsien, chief secretary of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission of the Executive Yuan noted yesterday: Since spring last year, there have

been rumors in Inner Mongolia about small underground organizations engaging in a movement to merge Inner and Outer Mongolia; however, since these organizations advocate that Inner and Outer Mongolia be amalgamated first and then break away from the Chinese Communists' reign and are actually engaged in independence and a separatist movement within China's territory, the Chinese Communists naturally would not tolerate them and will, when necessary, resort to an armed crackdown or create an atmosphere of terror.

Chen, who is spokesman for the commission, also said: The government supports all efforts for democratic reform in Inner and Outer Mongolia and Tibet and hopes that such efforts will peacefully lead to the goal of a reunified China where prosperity is shared by all. If the goal is to seek the independence of Mongolia and Tibet and tear apart the country, however, the commission will have no alternative and "cannot have any alternative" but to oppose them.

Chen Hsiao-hsien said: Because of increasingly widespread hearsay about the Inner Mongolian underground organizations' movement to merge Inner and Outer Mongolia, Wang Chun [Wan Qun], secretary of the Inner Mongolian Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, reported the matter to Beijing authorities of the Chinese Communists last September. Deeply concerned about the far-reaching ramifications of the matter, the Chinese Communist central authorities sent an inspection team led by Chiang Tse-min [Jiang Zemin], chairman of the Chinese Communist Central Military Commission, and included Political Bureau Standing Committee Member Chiao Shih [Qiao Shi] and military district commanders, to the "Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region" in late September. They decided to postpone the reduction of frontier guards stationed there and adopted several other measures, including stepping up combat training for armed police. This indicated how seriously the Chinese Communists took the rumors and that there are indeed underground organizations carrying out a "separatist" movement in the name of "reunification and amalgamation."

Editorial Advocates Returning Seized Freighter

*OW 2306130091 Taipei CHINA POST in English
19 Jun 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Eagle King Case"]

[Text] The government was right to repatriate the six Communist Chinese customs officers yesterday, soon after having confirmed their identities and that they were cracking down on smuggling when they boarded the Panama-registered vessel Eagle King.

The six Amoy Customs Administration officers were brought to Taiwan by the ROC [Republic of China] Navy last Thursday aboard the 3,400-ton freighter. The Eagle King was intercepted in the middle of the Taiwan Strait by four ROC Navy ships in response to an emergency call by its Taiwan agent, which claimed that the freighter was being attacked and robbed by mainland Chinese pirates.

The government is expected to announce how it will deal with the freighter as soon as some additional information about the freighter's smuggling activities and the 22 crew members who were taken to the mainland is obtained and the whole investigation process completed.

The mainland, since the outset of the incident, its contraband goods as well as the six officers [as published]. There is no reason for Taiwan not to hand over the freighter to the mainland as requested.

First, the investigation by local authorities has proved that the freighter was attempting to smuggle cigarettes into mainland China at the time it was being chased and that the report of its being raided by pirates is false. Thus Taiwan should stop as soon as possible the intervention, which was originally exercised out of humanitarian concerns and in accordance with international practices.

Second, since the freighter was discovered smuggling untaxed goods onto the mainland in waters off its coast, it had both the right and need to crack down on the illegal activity to protect its interests. The Amoy customs officers failed to complete their mission only because of the intervention by the ROC Navy.

Now that the investigation has proven that the mainland, as well as Taiwan, has been victimized by the false call for intervention, the communist authorities obviously have the right to request the return of the freighter so as to prosecute it under their judiciary.

We should deal with the case in a practical manner. In a sense, the mainland was realistic when it decided to allow the ROC Navy to bring the freighter back to Taiwan from where it was without trying to resist.

This clearly indicates that the mainland has respect for Taiwan's territorial waters, or the middle line which separates both Taiwan and the mainland.

It would be unrealistic should Taiwan decide to retain the Eagle King and bring charges against the freighter or to order it to leave this island within a prescribed time by invoking international marine laws as suggested by some legal experts.

It is unrealistic because acting in either way tends to trigger disputes between the two sides over the issue of territorial sovereignty, and this will inevitably stir up the tension in the Taiwan Strait, a situation which we certainly do not want to see happen.

In a word, there is no point for us to strain our lately improved relations with the mainland by refusing to hand over the freighter. In fact, returning the freighter to the mainland could prove to be in our own interests in the long run because such a move could lead to mutual cooperation in the future in cracking down on smuggling activities in the Taiwan Strait, a problem long plaguing this island.

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